

SUPPLEMENTARY READING MATERIALS

**Muslih Hambali
Soni Mirizon**

HOTS-based Assessment Model of English Reading Texts in Indonesian Context for Senior High School Grade X

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CV. SEMIOTIKA
Anggota IKAPI Jabar



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for Senior High School Grade X



Author : **Muslih Hambali**
Soni Mirizon
Layouter : **Agus Ahsan**
Cover Design : **Agus Ahsan**

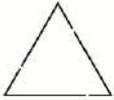
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PREFACE

This is the product of the competitive research grant conducted in 2020. It is a supplementary reading textbook in Indonesian context for Senior High School Grade X. The book contains descriptive as well as report and narrative texts. The text materials were downloaded from internet, but some changes of the texts had been made for their readability so that they are appropriate for the school grade level ten. Besides, some long narrative texts have been summarized from the original ones without changing their primary content, so the total number of words in each text is standard for school grade ten and the time to read the text is enough based on the teaching hour allocated.

This textbook is divided into two parts which include descriptive as well as report texts (part one), and narrative texts (part two). The descriptive and report texts are about famous people, interesting places, and historical buildings from some parts of Indonesia. The narrative texts are mostly legend stories from different places in Indonesia. The reading texts are accompanied with questions mostly based on higher-order thinking skills (HOTS). For the purpose of enriching learners' vocabulary stocks, few low frequency as well as academic words with phonetic transcriptions to study are listed before the texts and their meaning can be found on the glossary page. The design of HOTS-based questions on every reading text is aimed at developing students' critical thinking to meet the demand of the recent curriculum for senior high school. Most of the questions have been made for five-alternative multiple-choice items. Few items have also been made in the form of information transfer and other types of questions.

February, 2022

Authors

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CONTENTS

Preface	iii
Acknowledgement.....	iv
Contents	v
PART ONE, DESCRIPTIVE AND REPORT TEXTS	1
Pempek	2
Bedegung Waterfalls	5
Opu Daeng Risadju.....	8
Sam Ratulangi.....	12
Tangkuban Perahu Mountain	15
Gudeg.....	19
Raja Ampat.....	23
Ranau Lake.....	27
Tanjung Pesona Beach in Sungai Liat District, Bangka Island	30
Ampera Bridge	34
PART TWO, NARRATIVE READING TEXTS.....	37
Si Bungsu dan Ular N'daung	38
Putri Kayangan	43
Naga, Tuan Tapa, dan Putri Bungsu.....	48
Legenda Air Terjun Roro Kuning	53
Putri Pukes.....	58
Kisah Batu Nganga	63
Ikan Larangan Sungai Janiah.....	68
Putri Sani dan Bujang Sembilan	73
Legenda Gunung Tidar.....	77
Legenda Batu Belimbing Ditoboali Bangka.....	81
Glosarry	85
About the Authors	103

PART ONE

DESCRIPTIVE AND REPORT TEXTS

PEMPEK

Number of words : 273

FRE Score : 60

Learning objectives :

- to explore the wealth of traditional food in one part of Indonesia
- to acquire an understanding of facts including in the texts.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view

Words to study

typically	resemble	delicious	variant
cylindrical	chopped	modify	sprinkle

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions.

Pempek, which is known as Empek-Empek or Mpek Mpek, is one of the delicious traditional foods from Sumatera Regency. made of fish meat and spices served with called Cuko which is vinegar, chili, garlic the sauce must be taste of sweetness and time. When eating people usually do “ngirup” this sauce rather than just dip pempek into the sauce at once. The term *ngirup* means drink the sauce little by little like drinking hot coffee or tea.



Palembang, South Palembang is typically tapioca powder and sweet and sour sauce made of brown sugar, and salt. The taste of acidly strong with the hotness at the same Pempek, Palembang

There are various kinds of Pempek that you can find in some restaurants or cafes such as *adaan*, *keriting*, *kulit*, *panggang*, *kapal selam*, etc.; among those kapal selam is the most popular one. Kapal selam in English means submarine, and since this pempek resembles with it, people call it *kapal selam*. Pempek Kapal Selam is big but very delicious and is much more expensive than other kinds of Pempek. Pempek Kapal Selam is pempek dough with an egg inside, so no wonder why sometimes people ask how comes an egg can get inside when they first time eat it. Other popular variant is *pempek lenjer*, which is long and cylindrical in shape. Sometimes in one plate, we can find a plate full of pempek dough that has been fried and cut in small pieces mixed with yellow noodle and the Cuko sauce. This kind of dish is called “Mie Cuko” People often modify this Mie Cuko by putting chopped cucumber and soy powder for sprinkle.

Adapted from: <https://www.indonesia-tourism.com/south-sumatra/pempek>

Comprehension Questions

1. It can be inferred from the passage that ____
 - A. Someone may not eat *pempek* with cuko unless he is accustomed to hot food
 - B. Someone has to be familiar with kapal selam before trying *pempek kapal selam*
 - C. *Pempek* is not suitable for someone who likes hot food
 - D. *Pempek keriting* is made of fish's flesh
 - E. *Pempek* is a popular food from south sumatera which is served with soy sauce

2. Based on the text, the first paragraph likely discusses ____
 - A. The tradition of *Ngirup*
 - B. The origin of pempek and how it is served
 - C. The variance of pempek
 - D. The compositions of *Cuko*
 - E. Why Palembang people like pempek

3. The word “resemble” in paragraph 2 means_____
- A. contradict
 - B. differ
 - C. look similar
 - D. look at
 - E. mix
4. What does the second paragraph likely discuss _____
- A. The popularity of Pempek Kapal Selam
 - B. The way of how Mie Cuko is served
 - C. The place where people can find Pempek
 - D. The variants of Pempek
 - E. The price of Pempek
5. What is the purpose of the whole passage_____
- A. to inform the reader about how pempek is made
 - B. to inform the reader about the importance of eating pempek
 - C. to introduce the reader about the origin and variants of pempek
 - D. to tell the reader the tradition of eating pempek
 - E. to inform the reader where to find pempek
6. From the text, in your own words, explain what someone does with ‘Cuko’ when eating pempek and when eating ‘Mie Cuko’!
7. Palembang people usually prefer pempek kapal selam to others for their breakfast.
- YES NO DOES NOT SAY

BEDEGUNG WATERFALLS

Muara Enim – South Sumatera

Number of words : 365

FRE Score : 60.5

Learning objectives :

- to explore a beautiful natural resource in one part of Indonesia
- to acquire an understanding of facts including in the texts.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

Words to study

incalculable
plume spot

waterfall
admission

hilly
religious

footpath

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions



The wealth of Sumatra seemed incalculable. The magic of a two-color waterfall is not the end of a waterfall's nostalgia. There are many other great waterfalls that you must come to. One that has a special impression is the waterfall object found south of the island of Sumatra, that of Bedegung waterfalls.

The location of Bedegung waterfalls is in Southern Sumatra, in the village of Bedegung, sub-bear of the great Tanjung Enim district. Starting from Muara Enim district, you will spend 1.5 to 2 hours driving 35 miles (56 km) to the traditional

Southern Sumatra tourist attraction because of hilly road. Take the footpath first as main access to Bedegung waterfalls.

Bedegung waterfall falls 90 feet (99 m). Thus, it is one of the highest waterfalls in Indonesia after Sigura-gura water falls (250 m), Payakumbuh waterfalls in Ngarai Harau (150 m), and the Curug Citambur waterfalls (100 m). Along the route to Bedegung waterfalls, you will be greeted with a thick plume of green and natural scene. You have a distance of 35 miles (56 km) to Batu Raja - Muara Enim. This time, you can use your personal car by about 1 hour. After that, you will still travel to the main location and this time you can only reach it on foot. The road to Bedegung waterfalls was either by bus or private vehicle. Besides, a train could also be the transportation of your choice. The government of Muara Enim estuary district has also built a road from Prabumulih city to the intersection of Meo. The road is about 45 miles [87 km] long and also through areas of industrial forest and palm oil plantations. From the provincial capital, Palembang, you will need only 2 hours at a distance of about 177 kilometers to this beautiful spot. This allows you for a shorter route from Muara Enim mouth to a distance of 239 km (239 mi). Entering the south Sumatra target waterfall area, you are asked to pay an admission of Rp. 5,000 per person. Like other tourist areas, on national holidays or religious holidays, the cost will increase from Rp. 10,000 to Rp. 25,000 per person.

Source: <http://www.gosumatra.com/air-terjun-bedegung/>

Comprehension Questions

1. Based on the information in the text, Bedegung waterfalls____
 - A. is a waterfall that can be reached on foot around 90 minutes from Muara Enim
 - B. is located 35 miles from Tanjung Enim
 - C. is located in the village of Bedegung, South Muara Enim
 - D. is higher than Sigura-gura waterfalls and Curug Citambur waterfalls
 - E. cannot be directly reached by a four-wheel vehicle
2. The word “incalculable” in the first paragraph means____
 - A. able to be calculated
 - B. not difficult to be calculated

- C. easy to be calculated
D. unable to be calculated
E. time consuming for calculation
3. From the passage, it can be inferred that_____
- A. On the national holidays, many people go to waterfalls
B. People will be charged double for waterfall ticket entrance during holidays
C. The admission fee to enter waterfall is Rp. 25.000
D. People are asked to pay admission for national holidays
E. People have to pay the same amount as the foreign tourist
4. Which one of the following statements is not true_____
- A. The distance between Muara Enim and Baturaja is more than fifty kilometers
B. People will be met by the natural scene along the way to Bedegung
C. The main location of Bedegung waterfalls can be reached on foot and by bus
D. Train could also be a possible transportation to reach Bedegung
E. Bedegung waterfall is situated in South Sumatra
5. The word “footpath” has a similar meaning with_____
- A. footprint
B. sidewalk
C. railway
D. highway
E. step side
6. Using this following information, it is a four and fifty-minute’ drive from Palembang to Bedegung without stop. If you have a thirty-minute stop, how much time does it take you to reach Bedegung? _____
7. From the passage you could say that there is no way of the four-wheel vehicle to go directly to the waterfall. TRUE - FALSE
8. More and more people go to Bedegung because of its height and beautiful panorama.
YES NO DOES NOT SAY

OPU DAENG RISADJU

Number of words : 338

FRE Score : 52.6

Learning objectives :

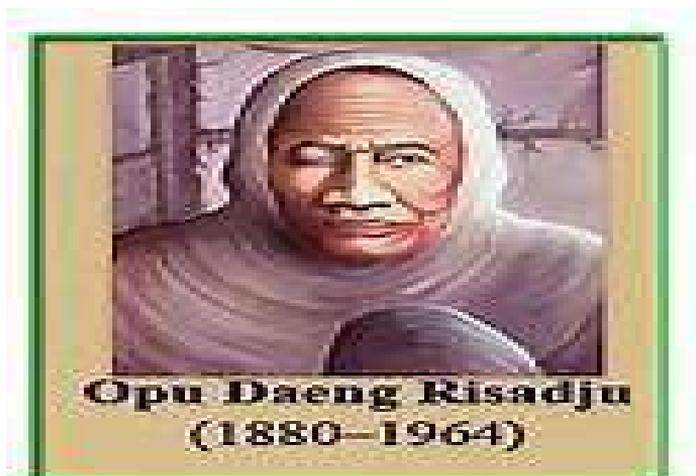
- to explore famous Indonesian people fighting against colonials.
- to acquire an understanding of facts including in the texts.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

Words to study

receive	behavior	struggle	detain	earn
imprison	fugitive	challenge	declare	torture

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

Opu Daeng Risadju is a National hero of Indonesia coming from South Sulawesi. Opu Daeng Risadju, known as Famajjah was born in 1880. She is the daughter of Muhammad Abdullah To Baresseng and her mother, Opu Daeng Mawellu. She received the title Opu Daeng Risadju when she married her husband, H. Muhammad Daud. She had a son named Abdul Kadir Daud.



During her lifetime, Opu Daeng Risadju never received formal education. Since her childhood she has learned a lot about culture and religion. She also studied moral values and behavior. In 1927, she began his career in political organization. She became a member of *Partai Sarekat Islam Indonesia (PSII)*. On January 14, 1930, she was elected as chairman of the PSII in *Tanah Luwu* region of *Palopo* area. During her leadership, she struggled with religion as the foundation, and she earned a lot of support from people. However, the Dutch detained Opu from continuing her career because she seemed to incite the people and take provocative actions, so they no longer believed in the government. Her husband, children and family got under pressure from the Dutch to stop her career at PSII. After having a lot pressure, she was finally imprisoned for 14 months in 1934. After that, she returned to her activity during the revolutionary period. Opu and the youth of South Sulawesi fought against NICA, which at that time still wanted to colonize Indonesia. Because of her courage, she was again the number one fugitive while NICA was in South Sulawesi. Finally, Opu was caught again in *Lantoro* and brought to *Watampone* on foot for 40 km.

During her life struggling for independence, there were so many pressures and challenges faced by the people of South Sulawesi, especially Opu and her family. As a result of torture by the Dutch and the Chairman of the Bajo District at that time, she became deaf and became an outside prisoner. Opu died on February 10, 1964, and was buried in *Palopo*. On November 3, 2006, Opu was declared as a National Hero.

Source: <https://m.merdeka.com/opu-daeng-risadju/profil/> and <https://tirto.id/opu-daeng-risadju-menentang-kolonialisme-di-usia-senja-CH4P>

Comprehension Questions

1. What does the first paragraph mainly discuss?
 - A. the profile of Opu Daeng Risadju
 - B. the parents' of Opu Daeng Risadju
 - C. the title of Opu Daeng Risadju
 - D. the place where Opu Daeng Risadju was born
 - E. Abdul Kadir Daud's father

2. Why was she being imprisoned for 14 months? Because ____
 - A. she challenged people of South Sulawesi
 - B. she seemed to inspire people to take offensive steps
 - C. she was helped by the Dutch
 - D. she had a lot of pressure by the PSII
 - E. she was elected as a chairman of the PSII

3. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Opu Daeng Risadju was born in 1881
 - B. Opu Daeng Risadju became deaf and also became inside prisoner
 - C. Opu Daeng Risadju struggled with her religion as the basis for people's support.
 - D. Opu Daeng Risadju struggled with the Dutch religion as the basis for people's support.
 - E. Soon Opu went out from the prisoner, she became deaf.

4. The word "fugitive" in the second paragraph has similar meaning with ____
 - A. escapee
 - B. renegade
 - C. robber
 - D. stealer
 - E. forgive

5. The passage is mainly discussed about?
 - A. the story of Opu Daeng Risadju as a chairman of PSII
 - B. the biography of Muhammad Daud as Opu's husband

- C. the biography of Opu Daeng Risadju
 - D. the story of national hero from South Celebes
 - E. independence struggling
6. Write 3 statements that describes Opu Daeng Risadju!
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
7. Write a part of a sentence in the passage in which "Opu Daeng was backed by people to manage the organization".

SAM RATULANGI

Number of words : 226

FRE Score : 41.2

Learning objectives :

- to explore famous Indonesian people fighting against colonials.
- to acquire an understanding of facts including in the texts.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

Words to Study

native	wealthy	well-respected	represent
remains	burry	temporarily	

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

Sam Ratulangi was born on 5 November 1890. He was a native of Tondano, Manado. His father was Jozi as Ratulangi and his mother was Augustina Gerungan. They were both from wealthy, well-respected Minahasa families. His father was a teacher at the Hoof den School, middle school for children of local village heads, in Tondano. His mother was the daughter of Jacob Gerungan, the district chief of Tondano-Touliang.

Sam Ratulangi became the first governor of Sulawesi in 1945-1949. He was also a member of PPKI (Preparatory



Committee for Indonesian Independence) together with Andi Sultan Daeng Raja and Andi Pangeran Daeng Paran to represent Sulawesi. He was also known as a national hero of Indonesia.

Sam Ratulangi started his study at Europesche Lagere School, and then went to Hoof den School (Dutch's high school). After he graduated, he was active in many social organizations. He disliked the force labor of the Minahasan people and opened transmigration to South Minahasa. He had a position as a council secretary of Minahasa (Minahasa Raad) from 1924 until 1927.

Dutch caught Ratulangi in January 1949, and put him in jail in Jakarta and then in Bangka. Because he was wealthy, he was allowed to stay in Jakarta. Ratulangi died on 30 June 1949 and was temporarily buried in Tanah Abang, Jakarta. On 23 July 1949, his remains were transported to Manado and buried in his hometown of Tondano.

Source: https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Ratulangi

Comprehension Questions

1. From the passage, we can conclude that Sam Ratulangi spent his life for?
 - A. thirty four years
 - B. less than forty years
 - C. less than fifty years
 - D. more than half a century
 - E. almost a century

2. The true statement about Sam Ratulangi based on the text, except..
 - A. Sam Ratulangi was born in Tondano, Manado.
 - B. He was the first governor of Sulawesi.
 - C. He refused forced labor to Minahasa people.
 - D. Once he was put in prison in an island before he passed away.
 - E. He died in his hometown, Manado.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that_____
 - A. Sam Ratulangi was grown up within affluent parents
 - B. Sam Ratulangi's mother was an immigrant

- C. Sam Ratulangi was not actively engaged in any activity
- D. Sam Ratulangi died at the age of 49
- E. Sam Ratulangi was not a member of PPKI

4. The word “member” in the second paragraph has close meaning to_____

- A. staff
- B. fellow
- C. peer
- D. friend
- E. pal

5. Paragraph 3 most likely discusses_____

- A. a brief summary of Sam Ratulangi's experience while studying at Europeshce Lagere School
- B. a brief summary of Sam Ratulangi's organizational activities
- C. a brief summary of Sam Ratulangi's youth
- D. a brief summary of Sam Ratulangi's childhood life
- E. the cause of Sam Ratulangi's death

6. From the passage we could say that Sam Ratulangi hated slavery

TRUE - FALSE

7. Complete the following table with five activities of Sam Ratulangi during his life.

1	2	3	4	5
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TANGKUBAN PERAHU MOUNTAIN

Number of words : 463

FRE Score : 55.4

Learning objectives :

- to explore the wealth of natural resource in one part of Indonesia.
- to acquire an understanding of facts including in the texts.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

regency	crater	stroll	slopes	splendid	peculiar
	immensely	harden	spewed	barrages	
flank	accumulation	coastal	plains	seismic	

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions



Tangkuban Perahu is a volcano. It is 25 kilometers from north of Bandung. It is located among Sagalahe-rang village, Sagalaherang district, Subang regency and Cikole village, Lembang district, Bandung regency. This is one of the most famous interesting places for tourists to visit in West

Java. This volcano offers many places to see and explore. We can look into the huge crater or hike down into it, strolling through the forest on its slopes, or simply enjoying the splendid panoramic scenery. Mt. Tangkuban Perahu is an interesting destination that everyone in the Bandung area is fond of visiting.

Tangkuban Perahu has a distinctive shape, like an upside-down boat. Tangkuban Perahu actually means “up-turned boat.” This peculiar shape has stimulated the fantasy of the Sundanese people from early times as expressed in the Legend of Sangkuriang. Geologically, Mt. Tangkuban Perahu has played a significant role in the development of Parahyangan highlands. Eruptions have contributed immensely to the hills north of Bandung through lava flowing into the valleys and hardening into rock, thus forming big cliffs over which waterfalls leap. Likewise, mud flows have formed a semi-circular cone of gentle gradient (what geologists call “a fan”), which is now a mass that blocked the valley of the ancient Citarum River near present day in Padalarang (some 18 km west of Bandung). This caused a lake to form covering the whole Bandung plain.

Tangkuban Perahu is a volcano with three craters into which areas tourists can walk through. These three craters are: Kawah Ratu (“Queen Crater”), Kawah Domas (“Domas Crater”), and Kawah Upas (“Upas Crater”). Tourists can go down into the Domas Crater where there are many hot geysers in which they can boil eggs. Though the mountain looks peaceful, mild eruptions occurred in 1969, when Kawah Ratu spewed ash and barrages 500 m high. In early September 1992 it was closed to the public for a few days because unusually high seismic activity led volcanologist to fear a new eruption. On the mountain’s northern flank is an area called Death Valley. It was so named for its frequent accumulation of poisonous gases. When the weather is clear, from Kawah Ratu, the main crater, we can see not only the mountain range to the east, with Mt. Bukittunggul as its highest peak (2,209 m), but also two others in a northeastern direction. They are Tampomas Mountain (1,684 m) just north of Sumedang some 40 km away and Ciremai Mountain close to Cirebon on the north coast. At the foot of Tangkuban Perahu we see the Ciater tea plantation covering the rolling hills. Farther to the left are the northern coastal plains of Java and on an extremely clear day we may even be able to see the Java Sea beyond.

Source: <https://www.indonesia-tourism.com/west-java/tangkuban-perahu.html>

Comprehension Questions

1. Which of the following statements is true from the passage above_____?
 - A. Kawah Ratu is the only crater where the tourists can even boil eggs.
 - B. Once no body was allowed to visit Kawah Ratu due to its upcoming eruption
 - C. Tourists are not permitted to walk through Kawah Ratu in Tangkuban Perahu
 - D. Tourists can enjoy the view of mountain that ranges to east from Kawah Upas
 - E. Tangkuban Perahu is situated in Sumedang regency

2. From the second paragraph, it can be inferred that ____
 - A. Tangkuban Perahu has a vital role in the development of Bandung island
 - B. Tangkuban Perahu distributed ash 18 km away from Bandung
 - C. Big cliffs are formed by flowing mud
 - D. Tangkuban Perahu has no significant role in the development of Parahyangan highlands
 - E. Big cliffs are shaped by the eruptions

3. What does it mean by “Geysers”?
 - A. large, bowl-shaped cavity in the ground
 - B. soft, sticky matter consisting of soil and water
 - C. a hot spring in which water intermittently boils
 - D. hot, semifluid rock erupted from volcano
 - E. sparkling water shaped like bowl

4. The third paragraph mainly discusses about____
 - A. Craters in Tangkuban Perahu
 - B. hot geysers in Domas crater
 - C. Ashes in Kawah Ratu
 - D. The eruptions in 1969
 - E. Sudden eruption of mountain

5. From the passage, it can be concluded that_____
- A. Tangkuban Perahu is located among Sagalaherang district and Ciater district
 - B. Tangkuban Perahu was named after its shape
 - C. Tangkuban Perahu has four craters
 - D. Kawah Domas is the main crater in Tangkuban Perahu
 - E. Bandung is great for its Tangkuban Perahu mountain
6. It is stated in the passage that Tangkuban Perahu is surrounded by some places. Draw a map of the location of the places surrounding Tangkuban Perahu!
7. Ciater plantation was grown soon after Tangkuban Perahu mountain erupted in 1969.
YES NO DOES NOT SAY
8. Death Valley takes place in the opposite of southern plank of the mountain.
TRUE - FALSE
9. Draw a map of your own the areas surrounding Tangkuban Perahu mountain. Make sure you have to include Bandung city in your map.
10. "The distance from Bandung to Tangkuban Perahu is 25 km. If you are in Padalarang going to Bandung spending time for 90 minutes". Please read the above passage again. What is the average time you've got per kilometer?

GUDEG

Number of words : 434

FRE Score : 58.2

Learning objectives :

- to explore the wealth of traditional food in one part of Indonesia.
- to acquire an understanding of facts including in the texts.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

ingredient	unripe	earthen	stew	tedious
precisely	meticulousness	caramelized	trishaw	

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

The main ingredient of Gudeg is young unripe jackfruit, locally known as gori. In the process, the shredded young jackfruits are boiled with palm sugar and coconut milk several hours. It tastes best when it is cooked in an earthen pot over a charcoal fire. Garlic, shallot, candlenut, coriander seed, galangal, bay leaves, and teak leaves are mixed to make the reddish-brown color to the dish. Gudeg tastes sweet, so it is often described as the "young jack fruit sweet stew".



ingredient of Gudeg is jackfruit, locally known as gori. In the process, the young jackfruits are shredded and boiled with palm sugar and coconut milk several hours. It tastes best when it is cooked in an earthen pot over a charcoal fire. Garlic, shallot, candlenut, coriander seed, galangal, bay leaves, and teak leaves are mixed to make the reddish-brown color to the dish. Gudeg tastes sweet, so it is often described as the "young jack fruit sweet stew".

Gudeg is the perfect example of Javanese slow and thorough cooking. The process of making this traditional jackfruit stew can be tiring and tedious. Almost every part of the process is time consuming, and must be done precisely. Therefore, creating perfect Gudeg can take almost a full day. In a way, this reflects Javanese philosophy of calmness, patience, and meticulousness, as opposed to rushing and recklessness.

Just like most Indonesian food, Gudeg is served with rice. Other mandatory side dishes that are usually served with Gudeg include: sambel goreng krecek (crisp beef skins fried with chili and peanuts), opor ayam (a sort of chicken curry), telur pindang (seasoned boiled egg), and tahu or tempe bacem (sweet steamed tofu or soybean cake).

Generally, there are two types of Gudeg: Wet Gudeg and Dry Gudeg. Wet Gudeg has more coconut milk cream which resembles gravy. On the other hand, the dry Gudeg has a deep brownish color and caramelized young jackfruit which gives it a sweeter taste. The dry Gudeg takes longer to cook since it needs to *drain* the coconut milk so that it will also last longer (24 hours when stored in a fridge). There is also another variant of Gudeg which is called Gudeg Manggar. Instead of young unripe jackfruit, Gudeg Manggar uses coconut flower which is locally known as Manggar.

Another gudeg version comes from the neighboring city of Solo. It is soupier since it is added with lots of coconut milk and is whitish in color because teak leaves are generally not added.

People can find Gudeg in almost every part of Yogyakarta; however, the most popular place for Gudeg is at Wijilan and Berek. Wijilan is located not too far from the royal palace of Yogyakarta and can be reached by becak trishaw or on foot. There are over 17 restaurants in this area that sell gudeg with their own distinct taste and touch. The other Gudeg center, Berek, is located on the northern Yogyakarta near the Gadjah Mada University. Here, there are also many restaurants and street-side tents offering this legendary dish.

Source: <https://www.indonesia.travel/gb/en/destinations/java/yogyakarta/gudeg>

Comprehension Questions

1. It can be inferred from the passage that____
 - A. The taste of gudeg will be really good when it is cooked in a pan with charcoal fire.
 - B. Gudeg tastes better if it is cooked over the stove.
 - C. The dark color of gudeg comes from the charcoal fire.
 - D. Gudeg which is cooked by using earthen pot over the wooden fire tastes well.
 - E. Gudeg is always available in parties.

2. The word “this” in the last sentence of paragraph 2 refers to____
 - A. Gudeg made of young Jack fruit
 - B. Javanese cooking of Gudeg
 - C. creation of modern Gudeg
 - D. coriander seed for Gudeg flavor
 - E. the length of making Gudeg

3. Based on the text, what does the third paragraph likely discuss ____
 - A. Gudeg’s side dishes.
 - B. How to eat gudeg.
 - C. The time to eat gudeg.
 - D. The variants of gudeg.
 - E. A variety of Gudeg dishes

4. The word “drain” in paragraph 4 means____
 - A. Soak
 - B. Drench
 - C. Drawn off
 - D. Drown
 - E. Water

5. What is the purpose of the whole passage?
 - A. To inform the readers about the efficacy of gudeg.
 - B. To introduce the readers about gudeg as traditional food from Yogyakarta.

- C. To inform the readers about the ingredients of gudeg.
- D. To inform the readers of the origin of gudeg.
- E. To introduce the readers how to create gudeg

6. Write word or phrases to describe the similarities as well as differences between two types of Gudeg by completing the following table!

Wet Gudeg	Dry Gudeg

RAJA AMPAT

Number of words : 402

FRE Score : 63.1

Learning objectives :

- to explore the wealth of natural resource in one part of Indonesia.
- to acquire an understanding of facts including in the texts.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

picturesque	cays	shoals	biodiversity	massive
solidify	craggy	breathtaking	vibes	

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions



Raja Ampat is located in West Papua province whose tourist spot is one of the many “must-visit” tourist attractions in Indonesia. Travelers who like to spend most of their times exploring the picturesque part of the earth will love Raja Ampat.

Raja Ampat is far away from Jakarta in which its distance is 2.724 kilometers long. If one needs to go there, it will take four hours with direct flight or five hours with transit in Makasar from Jakarta

to Sorong, West Papua. From here he has to cross the sea by ship or boat to Raja Ampat whose distance is 85,2 kilometers.

The origin of the name Raja Ampat is believed to be taken from a local legend. Raja Ampat means "The Four Kings". The legend says that once upon a time there was a woman who found seven eggs, and four of the eggs hatched. Later, those children who were born from the eggs became the kings of the four main islands which include Batanta, Misool, Salawati, and Waigeo. There are more than 1.500 small islands, cays, and shoals surrounding the four main islands. Because of this fact, Raja Ampat is classified as an archipelago.

Raja Ampat is well-known for its underwater. The underwater biodiversity of Raja Ampat is massive with around 540 types of corals, 700 types of mollusks, and more than 1.000 types of coral fish. Moreover, the Nature Conservancy and Conservation International reported that around 75% of world's species live in Raja Ampat. This report solidifies that Raja Ampat is the archipelago with the most diverse coral reef, eco resort, dive sites, and underwater biota.

The beauty of Raja Ampat is not only about its underwater treasures but also its craggy landscapes. One would say the surface view is beyond his words. Those rock islets, clear blue water, and bright blue sky provide breathtaking vibes all around. The visitors who want to embrace Mother Nature will not go home disappointedly. The place is also famous for its thick jungle in which it is the home of many unique species, such as birds Cendrawasih, one of the bird species living in Raja Ampat, is nicknamed "Bird of Paradise" because its beauty feels like not from this world. The bird has long, colorful feathers and has a fifteen to one hundred-centimeter long beak. This unique bird has become the symbol of West Papua. *Source: <https://www.indonesiakaya.com/jelajah-indonesia/detail/raja-ampat-surga-petualangan-dunia-di-ujung-papua>*

Comprehension Questions

1. What does it mean by "picturesque" in the first paragraph?
 - A. terrible
 - B. awesome
 - C. heartbreaking
 - D. beautiful
 - E. unquestionable

2. Based on the text, which statement is not true _____
- A. Raja Ampat is named after the local legend
 - B. Raja Ampat is known by its massive underwater biodiversity
 - C. Raja Ampat consists of Batanta, Misool, Merauke, Salawati, and Waigeo islands
 - D. There are more than 500 types of corals under the water of Raja Ampat islands
 - E. Raja Ampat is also popular for its landscape
3. From the third paragraph, it can be inferred that _____
- A. more than half of the world's species can be found in Raja Ampat
 - B. there are thousand types of corals under the water of Raja Ampat
 - C. there are 540 types of coral fish under the water of Raja Ampat
 - D. more than 700 types mollusks live under the water of Raja Ampat
 - E. Raja Ampat is a place of coral fish spawning their eggs
4. The word "embrace" as used in in the fourth paragraph has the same meaning with _____
- A. keep
 - B. attack
 - C. hug
 - D. maintain
 - E. develop
5. The passage most likely discusses about _____
- A. the tourist in Raja Ampat
 - B. the economical aspect of Raja Ampat
 - C. the beauty of Raja Ampat and its natural wealth
 - D. the beauty of Batanta and Misool islands
 - E. different species found in Raja Ampat

6. Create a dialogue about Raja Ampat based on the information from the text which includes its beauty, distances, location, popularity, as well as properties.

RANAU LAKE

Number of words : 296

FRE Score : 62.6

Learning objectives :

- to explore the wealth of natural resource in one part of Indonesia.
- to acquire an understanding of facts including in the texts.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

border	curvaceous	blast	steep	basin
shrubs	spring	lodging		

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

Ranau Lake is the second largest lake in Sumatra which is located in the border line of West Lampung, Lampung province and Ogan Komering Ulu regency, South Sumatra. It takes about more than seven hours to drive to Ranau Lake from Palembang as its distance is 317,8 kilometers. Once you drive



there, you sometimes find the roads from Baturaja to Ranau narrow, hilly, steep, and curvaceous, so you must be careful and drive slowly.

This lake is created by the blast of volcanic from Volcano Mountain that made a huge basin. This lake has hilly and valley topography, in which it makes the weather so cool and refreshing.

Around the lake there were various growing shrubs which local residents called Ranau, so the lake was called Lake Ranau. The rest of the volcano is now becoming Seminung Mountain that stands firmly on the edge of the clear water lake. On the other side at the foot of the mountain Seminung there are hot springs on the bottom of the lake. Around the lake Subik waterfall can also be found. Another interesting place to visit is Marisa Island which is situated in the middle of Ranau Lake. This island is completed with natural heavy forest and coconut trees whose fruits are often picked freely by visitors.

This famous lake is often visited by the fishermen to catch fishes like Tilapia, Kepor, Kepiat and Harongan. Right in the middle of the lake there is Pulau Marisa or Marisa Island. There is a hot spring that is often used by locals or tourists who come to the island. For those who want to stay, they do not have to worry about the accommodation because there is lodging such as cottages and hotels. It's so worth to stay there.

Source: https://www.indonesia-tourism.com/south-sumatra/ranau_lake.html

Comprehension Questions

1. What does the passage tell about?
 - A. the history of Ranau Lake
 - B. the description of Ranau Lake
 - C. the use of Ranau Lake
 - D. the length of Ranau Lake
 - E. Marisa island situated in Ranau lake
2. The word 'it' in line 7 refers to_____
 - A. the hilly lake
 - B. the lake topography
 - C. the cool weather
 - D. Volcano mountain
 - E. A and B true

3. It can be inferred from the passage that
- A. There were various growing shrubs around the lake
 - B. The distance of Ranau Lake 316, 8 km.
 - C. It takes a long time to go to Ranau from Baturaja
 - D. There is no other waterfall in Ranau
 - E. It is worth to stay in Ranau
4. “ _____ narrow, hilly, steep, and curvaceous _____ ” in the last sentence of paragraph one indicate that the road is _____
- A. decrepit
 - B. lousy
 - C. terrific
 - D. dilapidated
 - E. terrible
5. What is mainly discussed in the passage?
- A. A large body of water surrounded by land
 - B. Mountain with an island
 - C. Seminung Mountain
 - D. An island situated in lake
 - E. Water spring in the lake
6. Water for Bendungan Komerling dam coming from Danau Ranau irrigates thousands hectares of rice fields in Belitang area. What can you predict if the dam stops permanently?
- A. People might get starving
 - B. Padi plantation will not grow well
 - C. Rice farming will depend on rain
 - D. Harvesting time will be cancelled
 - E. People grow potatoes instead of padi
7. The cottage in Marisa island is surrounded by coffee plantation.
YES NO DOES NOT SAY

TANJUNG PESONA BEACH IN SUNGAI LIAT DISTRICT, BANGKA ISLAND

Number of words : 467

FRE Score : 64.8

Learning objectives :

- to explore the wealth of natural resource in one part of Indonesia.
- to acquire an understanding of facts including in the texts.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

attractive	explore	astonish	shady	gazing	broth
equipped	pier	astonish	gorgeous	exotic	emit

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

It is interesting that Bangka Island holds numerous attractive tourist spots such as beaches. In Sungai Liat District for example, you can find Tanjung Pesona beach,



which is situated in Rambak Village. Tanjung means “cape” and Pesona means “charm”. Tanjung Pesona beach is a charming beach lying between Tikus Emas beach and Teluk Uber beach. From here you can explore those beaches at once at the same time. The sea panorama may astonish you because you will see many big granites and beautiful landscapes from the beach.

Tanjung Pesona beach owns similar characteristics to those of Belitung's beaches. Here you can also find a pier, some big granites and some shady trees in the shorelines. In the tip of this pier, you can find a small hut which is the perfect spot for sea gazing. You can see many fish swimming under this pier because the sea water is crystal and clear, and not so wavy.

Nowadays more and more visitors come to Tanjung Pesona beach because of its completed facilities and beautiful panorama. The beach has a great hotel with furnished rooms equipped with Wi-Fi and refrigerator. Besides, in front of the hotel there is a resort in which you can enjoy numerous water sports such as canoeing, fishing, banana boat riding, etc. All of them could attract more families to stay over time. Once you enjoy those activities, you can relax in the seashore while having sunbathing or watching people playing with sand and waves. The sea water is clear and the coral reefs are gorgeous, so Sungai Liat District must be proud of this tourist spot.

In terms of appearance, Tanjung Pesona beach features unspoiled panorama. In fact, there are 3 levels of shorelines. The lower part level is the home of sloping and sandy beach. The second level is the best place for relaxation because it features two gazebos jutting into the sea. The other part is the upper level where you can find a formation of big granites which make an exotic view. If you want to make your spouse happy, you should bring him or her there. It emits a romantic sight, as well.

The last thing to do is to try Bangka's local foods which some of you have heard about such as lembah, noodle, otak-otak, etc. Lempah is famous for its flavorsome broth which contains spices and seafood. Another traditional food is Rusip with the combination of Javanese and Belitung spices. This kind of food is made from fermented fish with salt and brown sugar, and you may also find Gula Jawa in the recipe. There are other options like Kecalo and Balacan made of tiny ocean shrimps. All of these foods are available in the hotels or some small shops near Tanjung Pesona Beach.

Source: https://www.indonesia-tourism.com/bangka-belitung/tanjung_pesona.html

Comprehension Questions

1. What does it mean by the word “charming” in the first paragraph?
 - A. showing or involving great activity or vitality
 - B. surprising
 - C. pleasant or attractive
 - D. having beneficial qualities
 - E. worrying

2. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?
 - A. the characteristics and the appearance of Tanjung Pesona beach
 - B. the types of granite in Tanjung Pesona beach
 - C. the characteristics of the water in Tanjung Pesona beach
 - D. the characteristics of Belitung’s beaches
 - E. swimming fish under the water surface

3. Which one is not similar to the word “astonish” in the first paragraph____
 - A. amazing
 - B. shocking
 - C. surprising
 - D. dull
 - E. astounding

4. From the third paragraph, it can be inferred that____
 - A. more tourists come to Tanjung Pesona because the many hotels providing Wi-Fi
 - B. the complete facilities and amazing panorama make Tanjung Pesona visited by many visitors
 - C. people cannot enjoy the sunbathing unless they have paid for the hotel
 - D. people are prohibited to fishing in Tanjung Pesona beach
 - E. People visit Tanjung Pesona for water sports

5. What does the whole paragraph mainly discuss?
 - A. the beauty of Tanjung Pesona beach and its complete facilities and local foods
 - B. the beauty of Tanjung Pesona beach and Belitung’s beach

- C. the beauty of Tanjung Pesona beach and its hotels
 - D. the culture of the people in Bangka and Belitung islands
 - E. There are various kinds of local food in Bangka
6. What can you learn from the text?
- A. Tanjung Pesona beach is the best beach I have ever known
 - B. Complete facilities could attract people to visit the beach
 - C. A lot of small beaches are surrounding Tanjung Pesona beach
 - D. Many visitors go swimming in Tanjung Pesona beach
 - E. Local food tastes different
7. Write at least three reasons why Tanjung Pesona looks fantastic to visit?
- A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____
8. What makes the traditional food of Bangka delicious is the addition of Balacan.
YES NO DOES NOT SAY

AMPERA BRIDGE

Number of words : 426

FRE Score : 63.6

Learning objectives :

- to explore the famous historical building in one part of Indonesia.
- to acquire an understanding of facts including in the texts.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

Words to Study

fairly	unite	exist	pull out	pendulums
velocity		surface	disturb	flow

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions.

What is fairly seen about Palembang city? It is definitely the Ampera Bridge, which is located in the heart of Palembang city and becomes typically Palembang city icon. It connects Seberang Ulu area and Seberang Ilir area that are separated by the Musi River.

The idea to unite the two main lands of Palembang "Seberang Ulu and Seberang Ilir" by the bridge, had since Gemeente era in Mayor of Palembang was de Ville, in 1924. This idea and made a lot of efforts to However, until Le Cocq was when the Dutch pulled out the project had never been



actually existed 1906, when the held by Le Cocq was raised again implement it. out of duty, or from Indonesia, started.

In 1965, this bridge was officially opened by Bung Karno, the Indonesia's first president of Indonesia. The idea of this bridge came up to be a match for London's Tower Bridge and the fund for the development was taken by Japanese War Reparations and Fuji Car Manufacturing Co. Ltd as the designer and contractor. After the development, the early name of the bridge was Bung Karno Bridge, but after he fell from his presidency, it was renamed Ampera Bridge.

The middle part of Ampera Bridge was built the length of 71.90 meters and the width of 22 meters. Part of the bridge with the weight of 944 tons can be lifted at a speed of about 10 meters per minute. The two towers lifting stand as high as 63 meters. The distance between the two towers is 75 meters. Two towers are equipped with two pendulums whose weight is about 500 tons of each.

At first, the center of the body bridge could be lifted up so that the mast through did not get caught underneath the bridge. The middle part of the bridge could be removed by mechanical equipment of two pendulums. Appointment velocity of about 10 meters per minute for a total time required to lift bridge was for 30 minutes.

At the center of the bridge is lifted, vessels of 60 meters wide and with a maximum height of 44.50 meters, can pass through the Musi River. When the central part of the bridge is not removed, the maximum height of the vessel that can pass under the bridge is only nine meters from the surface of the river.

Since 1970, the bridge has no longer been lifted because the time used to lift the bridge which took about 30 minutes, was considered disturbing the flow of traffic between Seberang Ulu and Ilir.

Source: https://www.indonesia-tourism.com/south-sumatra/ampera_bridge.html

Comprehension Questions

1. The passage above mainly discusses about?
 - A. How Ampera bridge was built
 - B. The founder of Ampera bridge
 - C. The history of Ampera bridge
 - D. The use of Ampera bridge
 - E. The length of Ampera bridge

2. Based on the fifth paragraph, it discusses _____
- A. How Ampera bridge used to operate in the past
 - B. How Palembang people love Ampera bridge
 - C. How Ampera Bridge was built
 - D. How Ampera bridge seem as a landmark
 - E. What construction was used for Ampera bridge
3. Why has the bridge no longer been lifted since 1970?
- A. Because the bridge is too old
 - B. Because the bridge is closed
 - C. Because the bridge is unable to be lifted
 - D. Because the bridge takes long time to be lifted
 - E. Because there have been many vehicles passing
4. The word "to unite" in the first paragraph means _____
- A. to meet
 - B. to disunity
 - C. to connect
 - D. to work
 - E. to share
5. The founder of Ampera bridge was _____
- A. Palembang people
 - B. Soekarno
 - C. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II
 - D. Le cocq de Ville
 - E. None of the above
6. During rainy season and tide coming the surface of the water usually raises 30 cm from the normal. How high the vessel could pass the bridge? _____
6. Using the information from the passage, rewrite a paragraph of \pm 120 words describing Ampera bridge. Make sure you have to use your own words.

PART TWO

NARRATIVE READING TEXTS

SI BUNGSU DAN ULAR N'DAUNG

Folklore from Bengkulu

Retold by Diana Yuwinda

Number of words : 509

FRE Score : 79.4

Learning objectives :

- to analyze narrative text to determine importance using theme, main idea, and supporting details and draw conclusions of informational narrative texts.
- to acquire knowledge of a variety of folklores in some parts of Indonesia .
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

recover	wilderness	peak	courage	brave
curious	liminate	sibling	curse	

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

The sky was cloudy. The atmosphere of the mountain was tense, creepy, without residents. At the foot of this mountain, lived a poor old woman and her three children. The old woman had been very sick for a long time. The clever man had predicted that the old woman would never recover unless with a special medicinal herb from the wilderness cooked with magical coals from the top of a mountain.

"Umak! Ambo will go to the top of the mountain!" said the youngest bravely. In contrast, her two older sisters were **terrified** of hearing the top of the mountain because it was guarded by a very venomous giant snake.

"My daughter, please don't go! Let Umak be treated with medicines from the village. Umak will even be sadder if you don't come back." The youngest's desire was very strong for the recovery of his mother. Finally, the mother let her go. Although, there was also a hint of fear in her, her love for her mother overcame her fear.



Arriving at the top of the mountain, this mountain peak was very scary. Her heart began to shrink and fear. She felt smaller when she arrived at the mouth of the cave. When she looked inside, everything was dark. Suddenly there was a roar. The ground seemed to be lifting and shaking. The N'Daung snake approached his cave. Now, the youngest was getting scared but tried to calm down. Her mother's face made her courage grow.

"Sacred snake! I need magical coals to be the medicine for my mother!"

"Hi, beautiful brave girl. I will give the magical coals if you are willing to be my wife! "

The youngest was surprised. However, she complied with the snake's request for her mother. Then, the giant snake gave out the magic coals. After that, the youngest promised to come back.

After treating her mother, she kept her promise to the snake. How shocked she was to witness a miracle. In the evening, the snake turned into a handsome and brave knight named Prince Abdul Rahman Alamsjah. However, in the morning, he would return to be a snake. This was the work of his uncle's magic, who wanted to take his position as the future king.

After the youngest's departure, her mother's health returned to normal, and lived with her two sisters. They were curious about the youngest who never returned. Her sisters went to the top of the mountain. How shocked they saw their sister was making out not with a scary snake, but with a very handsome man. The two sisters were jealous and planning to eliminate their youngest sister.

Her siblings sneaked into the cave, stole snake skins, and burned them. They thought that their youngest sibling's husband would be angry and then kicked her out. However, what happened was the opposite. With the skin burned, the Prince was freed from his curse. Then, the snake brought the youngest and her family to the palace. Finally, they lived happily.

Comprehension Questions

1. According to the story, why were two of the three children of the old woman terrified after hearing the clever man prediction?
 - A. Their mother's pain was incurable.
 - B. The mountain peak is very scary.
 - C. The medicine was cooked with magic coals from the top of the mountain.
 - D. The medicine was guarded by a giant poisonous snake.
 - E. Their mother would never get recovered
2. Which sentence is the closest in meaning to the underlined sentence?
She complied with the snake's request.
 - A. She was surprised by the condition the snake had put forward.
 - B. She was given a way to get the medicine from the snake.
 - C. She was willing to be the wife of the snake.
 - D. She was afraid of the snake condition.
 - E. The snake requested her for help
3. The word **terrified** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning with ____
 - A. dangerous
 - B. horrified
 - C. sacred
 - D. frightened
 - E. worried

4. The purpose of the story is _____
- A. not to kill any living thing
 - B. to tell the reader the importance of environment
 - C. to respect the old for the sake of good deed even with sacrifice
 - D. not to avoid snakes as a living creature
 - E. to keep the environment clean
5. What is the main idea of paragraph two from the last?
- A. Two sisters met their sister in the mountain
 - B. The youngest sister picked her mother up to the mountain
 - C. Two sisters got scared to see their youngest sister
 - D. Their mother got recovered from her illness
 - E. Mother left her home to meet her youngest daughter
7. How would the two sisters feel when they heard the snake N'Daung become a handsome man?
- A. happy
 - B. nervous
 - C. scared
 - D. surprising
 - E. frightened
7. The paragraph following the passage will probably talk about _____.
- A. the new palace of snake N'Daung
 - B. the new life of two sisters and mother
 - C. the renovation of the burning house
 - D. the appearance of new magic
 - E. two sisters will get angry with the snake
8. What word in the story that means "eager to know" _____
9. The paragraph following the passage will probably talk about _____.
- A. the new palace of snake N'Daung
 - B. the new life of two sisters and mother

- C. the renovation of the burning house
- D. the appearance of new magic
- E. two sisters will get angry with the snake

10. Umak, the youngest's mother died soon after they live in a new palace.

TRUE - FALSE

PUTRI KAYANGAN

Folklore from Kalimantan

Retold by Dwi Lestari

Number of words : 483

FRE Score : 70.9

Learning objectives :

- to analyze narrative text to determine importance using theme, main idea, and supporting details and draw conclusions of informational narrative texts.
- to acquire knowledge of a variety of folklores in some parts of Indonesia .
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

hamlet	available	humble	fragrance	incense
descend	hurricane	withstand	incarnation	

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

(1) Melanti was a beautiful hamlet. All the necessities of the residents were available. The residents believed that it was due to God's blessing to the hamlet official who was fair, wise, humble, and kind. However, he had not been blessed with children.



(2) One day, the official found a strange wood that gave off a wonderful

fragrance. There was a strange cocoon in the wood. This time, the wrap was shiny golden yellow. The fragrance came from the cocoon.

"Dinda, look at what Kanda has brought for you!" he exclaimed.

"What flowers do you bring? Dinda has never smelled this fragrance before."

"This is not a flower, but a cocoon! Would you please keep this in our room?"

"With pleasure, Kanda."

(3) On the fortieth day, it turned into a dragon with golden scales. On the hundredth night, the official had a strange dream that the dragon was talking.

"Father, please make me a ladder made of yellow bamboo tied with branches of a banyan tree and a plate of yellow rice."

"Then what else?" asked the official.

"After everything is over, Father must burn three incense sticks and sticks them to the right of the stairs. As I started going down the stairs, you and Mother follow me, pour the yellow rice over me. You also have to prepare a boat on the river bank. Are you willing to do that? "

"If that's all you want then I can afford it," replied the official.

(4) The next day, the official told the dream to his wife. His wife was preparing everything. When the incense began to smell, the dragon descended through the bamboo ladder. The official and wife followed the dragon and threw yellow rice. The dragon entered the river. When the dragon started diving, the sky darkened. The rain and the hurricane made the trees on the banks of the river crouch. Their oars were unable to withstand the storm. White foam filled the Mahakam River.



(5) After that, the sky was clear and the dragon disappeared. Immediately the officials pedaled the boat back. Suddenly his wife shouted. "Kanda, look over there! There is a chest floating!"

(6) Then, the official paddled back. How excited they were after seeing a baby in it and brought her home. The official and his wife were very happy. Then, they held a party, inviting all the citizens to rejoice. As mandated in his dream, the baby was named Putri Karang Melenu.

(7) Time flies, Putri Karang Melenu grew up to be a perfect girl. Then, Putri was proposed by Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti. The Princess became the Consort of Raja Kutai Kartanegara IngMartadipura I. They were blessed with a son named Aji Batara Agung Paduka Nira.

(8) With a handsome face, good character, and extraordinary intelligence, Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti was believed to be an incarnation of a God. Until now, the Erau Festival held annually in Kutai Kartanegara Regency is an event that Dewa requested when Dewa Sakti was entrusted to humans.

Comprehension Questions

1. The main idea of the first paragraph is ____
 - A. Melanti is in Mahakam River
 - B. There was prosperity in a little village called Melanti
 - C. Citizens in Melanti are all good
 - D. Residents in hamlet catch fish
 - E. Hamlet is an unmarried man
2. According to paragraph 6, what underlies the actions of the official and his wife?
 - A. request from the dragon.
 - B. request from the dragon in the official's dream.
 - C. request from the official wife's dream.
 - D. official's intuition about the dragon.
 - E. strong hurricane destruction
3. What can be inferred about Putri Karang Melenu?
 - A. She was born in Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

- B. She was grown up with less care and affection.
 - C. She was known as a good character and extraordinary intelligence.
 - D. She was sent down to Earth by the God.
 - E. She bore a handsome baby boy
4. It can be implied from paragraph two that ____
- A. A husband feed butterfly
 - B. The family grow cocoon for living
 - C. The family must have been living in rural
 - D. Caterpillar eats vegetables
 - E. Cocoon always live in the wood
5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the official?
- A. The official was air, wise, humble, and kind.
 - B. The official and his wife's lives were perfect.
 - C. The official found the cocoon caterpillar from a wonderful fragrance.
 - D. The official and his wife were very glad knowing the content of the chest.
 - E. The official dreamt of dragon's talk
6. When did the official think that he dreamt something peculiar?
- A. It was in week 7 of the cocoon's life
 - B. Forty days after cocoon became a caterpillar
 - C. Forty days when cocoon turned into a dragon
 - D. Week fifteen of dragon's life
 - E. Forteen days after he got the first dream
7. Paragraph 3 from the last mostly talked about _____
- A. the invention of chest
 - B. the given baby from heaven
 - C. the party for the official and his wife
 - D. the small baby girl found in a chest
 - E. the dream of the official's wife

8. Find the word in the passage that means *right away* _____

9. Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti was a divine being.
TRUE - FALSE

10. Look at the second picture above. Write a few sentences of your own that describe the picture.

NAGA, TUAN TAPA, DAN PUTRI BUNGSU

Folklore from South Aceh

Retold by Fitri Sri Wahyuningsih

Number of words : 505

FRE Score : 77.2

Learning objectives :

- to analyze narrative text to determine importance using theme, main idea, and supporting details and draw conclusions of informational narrative texts.
- to acquire knowledge of a variety of folklores in some parts of Indonesia.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

haunt	hurt	choppy	overhear	curiosity	
hermit	eager	threaten	stamp	shatter	forerunner

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

Putri Bungsu waved the male and female Naga, them to go to find food. On feeling of uneasiness haunt the female dragon's they returned to their cave find Putri Bungsu. They corners of caves and they still couldn't find her. Its heart was hurt.



goodbye to escorting the way, a continued to mind. Finally, and did not searched all islands, but

The female dragon remembered the first time she found Putri Bungsu. While looking for food, they found a baby girl in a swing floating in the middle of the ocean.

"My husband, This baby is so cute. What a pity if we leave her alone here. How about we grow her up?"

"Okay, we'll take care of her. Besides, the sea is choppy. We have to save her."

Since then, the baby named Putri Bungsu has been living with them. The baby grew up to a beautiful girl. Now she had disappeared. Finally, the two dragons decided to look for Putri Bungsu in the open seas.

Meanwhile, on the boat, Putri Bungsu had gathered with her parents. She had been waiting for the day she could be reunited with his true parents, the King and Queen of the Asralanoka Kingdom, India. She knew about her true self when she overheard the male and female dragon talking. Out of curiosity, she went to meet a hermit named Tuan Tapa in Kalam Cave.



"The powerful Tapa. Why am I different from my parents?"

"Your father is a king and you are the youngest daughter. You got separated from your parents when a storm hit your family ship."

Hearing the explanation, she was eager to see his family. One day, her parents came looking for her. Tuan Tapa told them that their daughter was still alive and had grown into a beautiful girl. Now, Putri Bungsu had been on the ship. However, she saw the dragon drifting toward the ship. The two dragons looked very angry. The ship and all passengers were being threatened. The wind brought their screams to Kalam Cave, where Tuan Tapa was meditating.

Tuan Tapa, who heard the screams, felt uneasy. Then, he took his stick and came out of the cave. With his **supernatural** powers, Tuan Tapa changed his body size to a large extent. He stomped his foot to stop the fight.

A pair of wild dragons turned to attack Tuan Tapa. The fight between a pair of dragons and Tuan Tapa was fierce. As a result of the fight, the large island in the middle of the sea was divided into 99 pieces called *Pulau Banyak*.

When the pair of dragons were off guard, Tuan Tapa's staff managed to hit the male dragon's body, causing his body to shatter. Seeing its partner die, the female dragon was very sad, scared, and ran away. Finally, the Princess returned to normal life and lived happily with her parents. The stamping of Mr. Tapa's feet became the forerunner to the naming of the area called Tapak Tuan.

Comprehension Questions

1. What is the aim of this text?
 - A. to tell the readers about the two dragons' daughter.
 - B. to tell the readers about the life story of Putri Bungsu.
 - C. to tell the readers about the fight among a pair of dragons and a hermit.
 - D. to tell the readers about the story of Tapak Tuan.
 - E. to tell the readers about Naga, Tuan Tapa, and Putri Dungu.
2. Which of the following statements is the best paraphrase of the underlined sentence?

When the pair of dragons were off guard

 - A. The two dragons were starting to weaken.
 - B. The two dragons were not paying attention.
 - C. The two dragons were out of control.
 - D. The two dragons were preserved Putri Bungsu.
 - E. The two dragons were weak
3. What can be inferred about Tapak Tuan?
 - A. It is the footprints of Tuan Tapa.
 - B. It is the trace of a hermit and a pair of dragons' fights.
 - C. It was caused by the kidnapping of Putri Bungsu by humans.

- D. It was caused by Putri Bungsu reunited with her parents.
E. He was the large island in the middle of the sea
4. What word in paragraph 1 means “got offended” _____
A. shocked
B. panicked
C. hurt
D. disappeared
E. Offended
5. It can be inferred from paragraphs two that _____
A. Putri Bungsu plays in a playground
B. Both male and female dragons love the baby
C. Female dragon finds the baby in a cave
D. Female dragon looked for food in the ocean
E. Female dragon found the baby near the ocean
6. In the Paragraph 5, line 2 “Now she had disappeared.” The synonym of the underlined word is _____
A. vanish
B. appear
C. arise
D. quit
E. fade
7. What separated Tuan Putri from her true parents?
A. The Tuan Putri was Kidnapped by the Dragons
B. The Tuan Putri left her parents by sailing a lifeboat
C. The Tuan Putri’s Ship was blasted by the Thunder
D. The Tuan Putri’s parents threw his daughter into the Sea
E. The Tuan Putri wanted to commit a suicide

8. The closest meaning of supernatural in the passage is _____
- A. ghost
 - B. glory
 - C. haunted
 - D. miracle
 - E. ultimate
9. Putri Bungsu was once lost accompanying the female and male dragons.
YES NO DOES NOT SAY

LEGENDA AIR TERJUN RORO KUNING

Folklore from Nganjuk

Retold by Lamini

Number of words : 494

FRE Score : 59.6

Learning objectives :

- to analyze narrative text to determine importance using theme, main idea, and supporting details and draw conclusions of informational narrative texts.
- to acquire knowledge of a variety of folklores in some parts of Indonesia.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

concubine	shipment	relieved	retainer	altitude
grab	maintain	furious	slope	meditate

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

Black fog covered the Panjalu Kingdom under the leadership of Raja Lembu Amerdadu. Dewi Empress was killed by Paduka Liku's concubine.

"Bundaaa!" shouted Dewi Sekartaji.

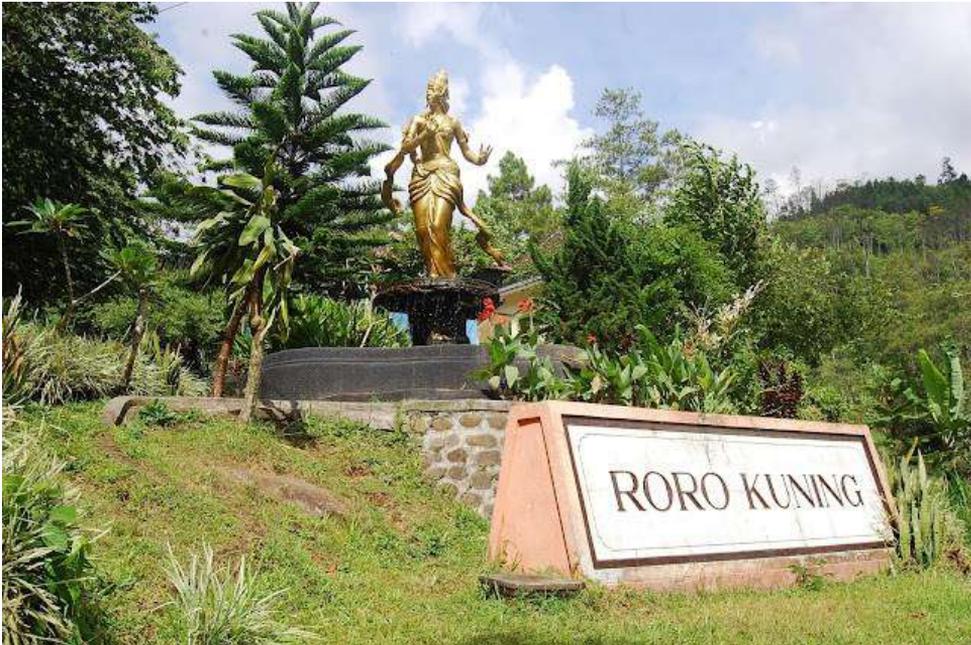
Tears could not be held back when she saw her mother's body covered in blood.

"Why do you do this?" asked Dewi Sekarta to the concubine.

"Because I don't want you to be matched with Raden Panji Asmoro!" answered the concubine.

A dark night was for Dewi Sekartaji when she remembered the incident. Luckily, that morning, Dewi Sekartaji felt happy. She got a shipment and felt relieved.

"Putri, this is a gift from Raden Inu Kertopati from the Kingdom of Jenggolo." said the retainer. Raden Inu Kertopati has the nickname Raden Panji Asmoro Bangun.



Galuh Ajeng, daughter of Paduka Liku's concubine, limping over to Dewi Sekartaji.

"What is wrapped in silk cloth is mine. Yours are wrapped in calico cloth!"

"Hah? What is this? Why is your puppet made of gold while mine is made of wood? ", shouted Galuh Ajeng.

Galuh Ajeng grabbed the doll. However, Dewi Sekartaji maintained it. Finally, the fight was heard by the King. He was so angry.

"Stop it! Shame on Daddy! Dewi, starting from today you have to leave Kedaton. Leave!" he shouted.

Dewi Sekartaji walked out helplessly and stepped out of the palace. Then, she met Dewi Kili Suci to ask for help. After Dewi Sekartaji's departure, the matchmaking continued with Galuh Ajeng. Hearing this, Raden Inu Kertopati was furious.

Panji Asmoro Bangun walked unsteadily. The disappointment he felt was so deep that he had to lose the woman he loved. He left the palace, trying to find Dewi Sekartaji. For years Panji Asmoro Bangun was waiting for the dark to become light.

Dewi Sekartaji also has a nickname, namely Roro Kuning, while Dewi Kili Suci is named Runting. Both were stricken with the disease. Runting has jaundice, while Roro Kuning has goiter and skin.

"Diajeng, how about we try to find a healer on our own to get better soon?" asked Runting

"Yes, Diajeng. I do agree" said Roro Kuning.

They left and arrived at the slopes of Mount Wilis. Here, the two women did self-reflection of the pain they experienced. While contemplating, the princess met a sage named Resi Darmo. The two beautiful princesses were healed by being given traditional herbs by the rishi. During this healing process, the two women had a habit of bathing in a Grojokan or Wilis mountain waterfall.

Panji Asmoro Bangun received news that Dewi Sekartaji was on the slopes of Mount Wilis. He immediately went there. However, Dewi Sekartaji refused him.



After recovering, the two daughters meditated at the Grojokan of the waterfall until the end of their lives. Then, the rishi immortalized the

water with the name Roro Kuning Waterfall. In addition, the tourist location of Roro Kuning offers neat and attractive facilities. Roro Kuning Waterfall is located at an altitude of 600 meters. This waterfall is located in Bajulan Village, Sawahan District, Nganjuk Regency, and East Java.

1. What is the story about?
 - A. Dewi Sekartaji's love story
 - B. The legend of Roro Kuning Waterfall
 - C. The life of the two princesses
 - D. The fighting of king and his daughter
 - E. The story of panjalu kingdom

2. Which statement is TRUE about Dewi Sekartaji?
 - A. She was the only daughter
 - B. Her nickname was Runting
 - C. She and Runting were stricken with hunger
 - D. During this healing process, she and Runting had a habit of bathing in a Grojokan or Wilis mountain waterfall.
 - E. She was the daughter of Raden Inukertopati

3. Why did the King Lembu Amerdadu banish Dewi Sekartaji from the palace?
 - A. Because he wanted Dewi Sekartaji to learn to be independent
 - B. Because Dewi Sekartaji killed Dewi Empress
 - C. Because Dewi didn't want to marry Panji Asmoro Bangun
 - D. Because the King was angry to see his two daughters' fighting over the doll.
 - E. Because Dewi Sekartaji felt happy

4. What can be inferred from the text above?
 - A. Putri Runting and Putri Roro Kuning were healed by the doctor
 - B. Putri Runting and Putri Roro Kuning healed from the disease because they were always bathing in a Grojokan or Wilis mountain waterfall
 - C. Sage Rishi helped the two princesses to heal from the disease by using supernatural powers and traditional herbs
 - D. The disease that suffered by Putri Runting and Putri Roro Kuning couldn't be healed.
 - E. Panji Asmoro left the palace, trying to find Dewi Sekartaji.

5. What is the moral value that we can learn from the story?
 - A. An unyielding attitude does not necessarily lead to success.
 - B. Patience does not require success.
 - C. To achieve success requires hard effort.
 - D. If you get into trouble see an older person.
 - E. You can fix your problem only by yourself

6. Which statement is FALSE according to the text?
- A. Raden Inu Kertopati was furious because he was matched with Galuh Ajeng.
 - B. Dewi Sekartaji also has a nickname, namely Roro Kuning, while Dewi Kili Suci is named Runting.
 - C. Dewi Sekartaji accepted the love from Panji Asmoro Bangun.
 - D. Roro Kuning Waterfall is located in Bajulan Village, Sawahan District, Nganjuk Regency, East Java.
 - E. Dewi Sekartaji was on the slopes of mount Wilis
7. What Happened to DewiSekartaji after she left the Palace?
- A. She was happy because she found her mate
 - B. She was cursed by the spell
 - C. She was infected a swollen throat
 - D. She was sad because of her mother death
 - E. She was happy because of the shipment
8. The following statement is TRUE except _____
- A. The King's concubine killed DewiSekartaji's Mother
 - B. Galuh Ajeng was the one who jealous with Dewi Sekartaji
 - C. Dewi Kili Suci was infected by a goiter, so did Dewi Sekartaji
 - D. Roro Kuning was the nickname of Dewi Sekartaji
 - E. Roro Kuning Waterfall had 600 meters altitude.
9. What word in the passage that means *looking at thoughtfully* _____
10. Write five adjectives that describe the picture of water fall in the passage.

PUTRI PUKES

Folklore from the Central Aceh region
Retold by Melani Hafizah

Number of words : 510

FRE Score : 76.5

Learning objectives :

- to analyze narrative text to determine importance using theme, main idea, and supporting details and draw conclusions of informational narrative texts.
- to acquire knowledge of a variety of folklores in some parts of Indonesia.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

humid	incarnation	approve	embarrass
regret	heeding	porridge	affordable

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

Putri Pukes Cave was located on the left side of the road from the direction of Kampung Mendale towards Lake Laut Tawar. The atmosphere inside the cave was cold and humid. In the middle of the cave, there was a stone statue believed by the people to be the incarnation of Princess Pukes.



According to local legend, Putri Pukes was the daughter of a Gayo king. She was so beautiful that many princes wanted to propose her. However, she always refused the proposal because she had fallen in love with a prince who came from a far country. Therefore, Putri Pukes' parents did not approve of this relationship.



"Mother, I don't want to marry another young man. My heart has been tied to someone who comes from across the country," said Pukes.

"But, my daughter, that prince doesn't match for you. The country is also very far. How will you live with him, when you are never far from us?", said his mother.

"I really love him, Mom! We love each other and our determination is made up!" Pukes said reassuringly.

For the sake of love for the child, Princess Pukes' parents agreed their relationship and married her off. Because the location of the Prince's kingdom is far away, Princess Pukes left her family to go to the prince's kingdom.

"Go with the guards, my daughter. Go to your husband's house and obey his words. Don't argue and respect your in-laws! You have to keep the customs and manners. Don't embarrass our family. There is one thing you must remember. Once you step out of this kingdom, don't even look back!" said her mother.

Princess Pukes left with her bodyguards. On the way, she always remembered his parents. She also remembered her playmates. Because she was too sad, along the way Putri Pukes cried and accidentally turned her head back. She broke her mother's message.

Suddenly, there came lightning striking and it rained heavily. Putri Pukes and her entourage took shelter in a cave. Slowly the princess felt her body harden. Princess Pukes was shocked and cried as her body turned to stone. He also regretted not heeding his mother's message. He shouldn't have looked back during the trip. The rice has become porridge. Regret always comes later.

After the rain stop, the guards intended to continue their journey and called the princess. They kept calling, but the princess didn't answer. How shocked they were when they saw the princess had turned into stone.

Now, the incarnation of Putri Pukes is no longer in shape. The lower part of the statue appears to be enlarged. From these droplets, a pool is formed. It is believed that the water can cure various diseases.

Until now, Putri Pukes Cave has become one of the tourist destinations in Central Aceh. Tourists can witness the beauty of the natural panoramic view of Lake Laut Tawar while enjoying a cup of typical Gayo coffee, accompanied by boiled beans or roasted corn at affordable prices.

Comprehension Questions

1. What is the general idea of this story?
 - A. The legend of Lake Laut Tawar.
 - B. Putri Pukes has arrived at the prince's palace safely and lived happily ever after.
 - C. Putri Pukes turned to stone because of being cursed by her own mother.
 - D. Putri Pukes had turned into stone because of her failure to keep her mother's message.
 - E. Putri Pukes was so beautiful and she is the Gayoking's daughter

2. "Mother, I don't want to marry another young man. My heart has been tied to someone who comes from across the country," said Pukes to his mother (paragraph 2).
What can be inferred from this passage?
 - A. Putri Pukes didn't want to marry another man because she was too young to get married.
 - B. Putri Pukes had fallen in love with another Prince from across the country.

- C. Putri Pukes didn't want to get married because she wanted to go to across the country.
 - D. Her mother asked her to marry a Prince from across the country.
 - E. Her mother asked her to marry another prince
3. What makes Putri Pukes regret her decision to meet the prince?
- A. Because she didn't want to get married
 - B. Due to her falling in love with another man
 - C. Because the palace was too far
 - D. Because she missed her parents, his hometown and his playmates that she couldn't forget a lot.
 - E. Because her mother got angry with her
4. What is the moral value that we can learn from the story?
- A. We should not listen to other people's advice
 - B. Don't be too quick in making a decision or you will regret it later
 - C. We have to chase our love no matter what happened
 - D. Parental advice is not always true
 - E. We can make a decision as soon as possible
5. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To describe the wonderful view of Putri Pukes cave
 - B. To explain the location of Putri Pukes cave
 - C. To entertain the readers about the history of Putri Pukes cave
 - D. To tell the happy ending love story of Putri Pukes and the Prince
 - E. To tell the reader about Putri Pukes's marriage
6. "The rice has become porridge" (paragraph 5). What can be inferred from that sentence?
- A. If you cooked the rice too long, then it will turn into the porridge
 - B. there is no point regretting over a mistake because the past can't be changed
 - C. something bad will happen if you do not listen to your parents' advice
 - D. everything will be complicated if you do it half-heartedly
 - E. you can only use the rice if you want to make porridge

7. The word “proposal” in the passage (paragraph 2) best means
- A. scenario
 - B. offer
 - C. demand
 - D. stimulus
 - E. scheme
8. The following statement is TRUE, except_____
- A. Princess Pukes broke her mother’s oath
 - B. Princess Pukes Body’s turned to stone because of her mother curse
 - C. Princess Pukes wanted to marry a prince from across the country
 - D. Princess Pukes mother didn’t want her daughter to marry a bachelor
 - E. Princess Pukes’s Pool believed can heal zymotic

KISAH BATU NGANGA

Folklore in the Central Kalimantan area

Retold by Noni Rahmadaniah

Number of words : 502

FRE Score : 82

Learning objectives :

- to analyze narrative text to determine importance using theme, main idea, and supporting details and draw conclusions of informational narrative texts.
- to acquire knowledge of a variety of folklores in some parts of Indonesia.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

heed	beg	dense	gaping	exhaustion
bust	midst	lamenting	chant	embrace

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

Passage 6

"Mother... wait for me!" the little boy shouted while crying. Without heeding his son's screams, Bawi continued to run. After running so far, he finally met a large snake. Bawi begged the big snake to eat her. However, the snake rejected her idea.

Bawi felt disappointed and ran back into the dense forest. The little boy tirelessly continued to chase while screaming.



"Mother, wait for me!"

Not long after, Bawi met a tiger, but his answer was the same as the snake before.

Bawi was disappointed again and ran back into the forest. Bawi and his son chase each other. Bawi arrived at a gaping stone that could open.

"Oh, gaping stone. Eat me!" he said, begging.

"Hmmm ... come in!" command the gaping stone.

The gaping stone began to open. Bawi went straight inside. Not long after, his son arrived in front of the gaping stone. He saw his mother's hair flowing out of the gaping stone mouth. He immediately shouted for his mother while crying.

"Mother, come out! I promise I won't break your message!" he said,

However, his mother did not come out either. Due to exhaustion he sat in front of the mouth of the big rock, crying.

Before leaving, his mother was cleaning the grass in his father's grave. Next to his father's grave, there was a Langkasia fruit tree. His mother climbed the tree and saw three bird eggs. Then, she took it and rushed home.

When she got home, her son was very happy. The mother immediately boiled the egg. After cooking, the two of them immediately ate it. One egg remained.

"Do not eat this egg, this is for our side dishes this afternoon," the mother ordered him.

He nodded and promised not to eat the remaining eggs.

Her mother immediately left to return to continue her work. When the day was getting late, the mother came home and felt hungry. Then, the mother took the remaining egg. She was very surprised when she saw the empty pot. The child confessed to his mother that he had finished eating the eggs. Her mother immediately busted into tears. After that, the mother left him.

In the midst of lamenting the fate, suddenly a grandmother with her cane walked over him.

"Why are you crying, Cu?" asked the old woman.

"My mother got into this big rock, Grandma. I don't know how to get her out," he said hoarsely as he kept crying.

"Why did your mother get into there?" asked the old grandmother.

"I've violated my mother's message, Grandma, and I'm very sorry," he said again.

The old grandmother nodded. "Grandma will help you to get your mother out."



The old grandmother immediately started a fire in front of the gaping stone mouth. His mouth was chanting with his eyes closed. He chanted three times. Suddenly the big rock opened and the mother came out. The two of them immediately embraced, crying and thanked the old grandmother.

Comprehension Questions

1. What is the text mainly about?
 - A. A boy who got into a gaping stone
 - B. Mother and son who steal bird eggs
 - C. A Woman who got into a gaping stone
 - D. A witch helps for a boy
 - E. A mother climbed the tree and saw three bird eggs

2. How did the son feel in the beginning of the story?
 - A. guilty
 - B. sad
 - C. lost
 - D. confused
 - E. happy

3. What is the main purpose of the text?
 - A. to tell the reader about how Grandma opens the Stone
 - B. to tell the reader about the legend of Big Stone

- C. to tell the reader about the legend of Batu Nganga
 - D. to tell the reader about the prohibition of violating parents' message
 - E. To tell the reader about how the son feel
4. What do you think will happen if the son did not meet the grandma?
- A. The son will be eaten by the snake
 - B. The son will open the gate by himself
 - C. The mother and the son will not be together anymore
 - D. The mother and the son will meet in heaven
 - E. The son and the grandma wil die
5. What is the meaning of “dense” word in the second paragraph?
- A. heavy
 - B. full
 - C. vicious
 - D. busy
 - E. curious
6. What is meant by “violated” in the text?
- A. interfere
 - B. insult
 - C. disgrace
 - D. break
 - E. dislike
7. Why did the mother and son embrace each other at the end of the story?
- A. They beat the gaping stone
 - B. They are reunited and forgive each other
 - C. The old grandmother helped them
 - D. The bird eggs are hatched
 - E. They could not find the grandmother

8. How was the gaping stone when the mother arrived?
- A. destroyed
 - B. flipped
 - C. closed
 - D. opened
 - E. rotated
9. The big rock was crushed by the little boy to get out.
TRUE - FALSE
10. Observe the second picture above, how would you describe the stones?

IKAN LARANGAN SUNGAI JANIAH

Folklore from West Sumatra

Retold by Yusniwalti

Number of words : 498

FRE Score : 82

Learning objectives :

- to analyze narrative text to determine importance using theme, main idea, and supporting details and draw conclusions of informational narrative texts.
- to acquire knowledge of a variety of folklores in some parts of Indonesia.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

accuse	sibling	crouch	handful	rush
sprinkle	edge	poke	weep	kneel (knelt)

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions



A mother was running around screaming for her two children. Villagers also helped her. They had been searching for hours anywhere the two children could hide. The mother even repeatedly looked for them at home. However, the two children have not been found.

"Dear God, where are my children?" Over and over she held her head because she lost her mind.

It was getting dark. The search had to be stopped. The residents of Sungai Janiah began to return home. They promised to find the two siblings in the morning. The mother was forced to go home. Arriving home, she threw herself on the floor and cried sadly.

"I wish I didn't let them seeing the Talempong music show earlier."

That's where the disaster started. Initially, her two children were with her at the party venue. Not far from the party venue, there was a traditional musical performance called Talempong. Her children asked permission to watch it.

"Alright, children, but don't go too far! It will be hard for me to find you. "

"Alright, Mom," they replied. They seemed very happy.

When it was getting late, the mother realized that her children had not returned, so she went to the music performance venue to pick them. However, she did not find them. She started screaming for her children's names.

The traditional music performance was over. People asked the mother. One of them told that a few moments ago a couple of children had actually watched the show. However, it didn't take long before they left.

"Where else should I find my child? Tunggu! Gadis! Oh, my children! "The mother crouched the floor. She fell asleep because of being tired. She dreamt of being visited by an old woman.

"If you want to meet your children, go to the lake. Bring a handful of rice, sprinkle the rice into the lake water." the old woman advised.

The next day, the mother woke up and remembered her dream. Immediately, she took a handful of rice and rushed out of the house. There was a small lake quite far from her house. However, the residents never went there. Because besides being located on the edge of the forest, the place was quiet and scary.

When she got there, there was no one. Suddenly, she saw a pile her children's clothes. Her face immediately turned white.

Then, she remembered the old woman's message. She sprinkled a handful of rice into the lake. For a moment, nothing happened. But then, the water in the lake started to shake. From the middle of the lake, you can see something moving towards the edge of the lake where the mother was standing. The two large beautiful red fishes appeared.



"Are you my children?" asked the mother in disbelief.

The two fish poked their heads. Their mouths shut open as if speaking. The mother understood that her two children had turned into fish. The mother knelt down and wept uncontrollably.

Comprehension Questions

1. What is the text mainly about?
 - A. An old woman who turned two children into fish
 - B. Brother and sister turned into fish
 - C. Talempong musical performance
 - D. A mother who turned into a fish
 - E. A mother who fight for her daughter
2. Why does the mother have to put some sprinkles oof rice to the water?
 - A. Because it is a command from an
 - B. Because it is an order that she got in her dream
 - C. Because there are two fish that need to be feed
 - D. Because her body was being moved
 - E. Because she wants to help her daughter
3. What does the word "sprinkled" mean in the story?
 - A. Throw
 - B. Spread

- C. Scatter
 - D. Toss
 - E. Discard
4. What is true to the story from the following statements?
- A. The children are going to watch Talempong after the wedding party
 - B. The mother was not allowing them to watch the show
 - C. The father of the children had already passed away
 - D. The children are found in sungai Janiah in a normal condition
 - E. An old man sprinkled a handful of rice into the lake
5. What is the moral lesson of the story?
- A. Don't let go of your children
 - B. Be nice to people around neighborhood
 - C. Listen to parents' advice
 - D. Don't play on a lake
 - E. Don't play too far from home
6. How is the mother feeling at the end of the story?
- A. grateful
 - B. whole-hearted
 - C. sorrow
 - D. glad
 - E. confuse
7. From the paragraph six we think that the small lake was____
- A. horrifying
 - B. closed
 - C. near
 - D. beautiful
 - E. memorable
8. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the story?
- A. The children were missing
 - B. The mother was confused about her children

- C. There was no one in the lake
- D. The two fish were alive
- E. The lake was turned red

Writing

9. Look at the picture of *Objek Wisata* in the passage. Write a paragraph of approximately 100 words describing the picture.

PUTRI SANI DAN BUJANG SEMBILAN

Folklore from West Sumatra

Retold by Syatri B Abdullah

Number of words : 505

FRE Score : 74.6

Learning objectives :

- to analyze narrative text to determine importance using theme, main idea, and supporting details and draw conclusions of informational narrative texts.
- to acquire knowledge of a variety of folklores in some parts of Indonesia.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

unfortunately	hatred	realize	convince	calamity
intercept	damage	accuse	confront	

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

This was the first time Putri Sani, seventeen years old girl, has climbed Mount Sitinjau. Unfortunately, this has not been a pleasant trip for her. There were dozens of villagers accompanying her with aura of hatred. Putri Sani could not understand what was wrong. Meanwhile, she felt sorry for the young man in front of her. He was dragged away by her two brothers.



Putri Sani sometimes felt that she was dreaming, but then she realized it was not. Suddenly, Sani's mind returned to her past. Sani was the youngest of ten children. She was the only girl, so she was the flower in her family. She was loved by her parents and her siblings, especially her eldest brother, Kukuban.

Sani also often played with the child of her mother's brother, named Giran because they were in the same age. Giran became her best friend. This friendship continued that not only the friendship they felt, the seeds of love grew in their hearts. They became even more convinced when Giran's father, Datuk Limbatang, supported them.

It was not clear where the calamity came from, when she was walking with Giran and Halimah. Suddenly, her brothers intercepted her. Behind her were also a dozen residents. Suddenly her brother angrily confronted Giran and said.

"You are the one who has damaged the good name of our village! What are we going to do with this guy?" asked his brother.

"Burn! Let's just kill him. Cuiiihh!" A young man spat in Giran's face.

Sani just saw everything with a sense of wonder when she couldn't do anything. Meanwhile, her friend Halimah just stood shaking about two meters behind her. It was not clear who suggested this idea. Finally, they agreed to parade them and brought them to the top of Mount Sitinjau. Currently she was kneeling at the crater rim of Mount Sitinjau.

"You two have tainted our village with immoral acts, so you will be thrown into the crater of Mount Sitinjau!"

"It must be Kukuban's voice," thought Sani.

Sani felt her body was so weak. Giran had tried to explain that they had never done what was alleged, but they still didn't listen.

"What thoughts entered Kak Kukuban's head? Who has spread this rumor so that the brother who loved him the most did not believe it at all? They never did as they were accused, not even holding hand" thought Sani.

Only submission was what Sani could do. Even though all agreed to accuse them, she realized that God was all-seeing.

Before being thrown into the crater, Sani heard a prayer coming out of Giran's mouth.

"Oh my God, if Sani and I did not make a mistake as alleged by Kukuban, make Kukuban and Bujang Sembilan become a fish."

Right after the two lovebirds were thrown into the crater, Mount Sitinjau suddenly erupted, and the eruption of the mountain created a crater. This crater was called Lake - who has turned into a fish- lived in it.

Comprehension Questions

1. Which is not true from the following statements?
 - A. Putri Sani was seventeen years old when climbing Mount Sitinjau
 - B. Putri Sani is the youngest child from 9 children
 - C. Kukuban is Putri Sani's eldest brother
 - D. Kukuban is Putri Sani's protector in the family
 - E. Putri Sani had 9 siblings

2. Why did Putri and Giran feel convinced with their relationship?
 - A. Putri Sani's brother are agree with their relationship
 - B. Datuk Limbatang is an old friend of Putri Sani's father
 - C. Kukuban gave his blessing to them
 - D. Datuk Limbatang gave his approval to their relationship
 - E. Putri Sani and Giran were in the same age

3. Why did Putri Sani's brothers put their anger on Giran?
 - A. They accused Giran as the destroyer of the village reputation
 - B. They thought that Giran was going to kidnap Putri Sani
 - C. They thought that Putri Sani was trying to damage the family with Giran
 - D. Giran and Putri are going to get married
 - E. Giran has damaged the good name of the village

4. Which of the following statements is the definition of "crater"?
 - A. A large and bowl-shaped cavity in the ground
 - B. Hot molten or semi fluid rock erupted from a volcano or fissure
 - C. Hot fluid or semi fluid material below or within the earth's crust
 - D. A large underground chamber, typically of natural origin, in a hillside or cliff
 - E. A small round hole made by explosion

5. What is the closest meaning of the word “lovebird” in the last paragraph?
- A. Any of various small usually gray or green parrots
 - B. People who are in a romantic relationship
 - C. People who love birds
 - D. Any people who are in love with romantic birds
 - E. People who are not lovers
6. What is the moral value of the story?
- A. We shouldn't fall in love with our own cousins
 - B. Do not easily blame others
 - C. Don't be a vengeful person because it can harm other people
 - D. We shouldn't argue with older people
 - E. Do not easily fall in love
7. Why did Mount Sitinjau appear to have erupted according to the story?
- A. The curse came to the villagers
 - B. Giran's prayer became a curse
 - C. God answered the prayers of Giran and Sani who were being persecuted
 - D. The curse occurred because of Kukuban's grudge
 - E. Putri Sani and Giran thrown into the canter
8. What does the word “dragged” mean in the story?
- A. pulled
 - B. fused
 - C. merged
 - D. thrown
 - E. casted
9. Sani was humiliating Giran in front of her brothers.
- YES NO DOES NOT SAY

LEGENDA GUNUNG TIDAR

Folklore from the Magelang area

Retold by SantiSunayah

Number of words : 491

FRE Score : 77.4

Learning objectives :

- to analyze narrative text to determine importance using theme, main idea, and supporting details and draw conclusions of informational narrative texts.
- to acquire knowledge of a variety of folklores in some parts of Indonesia.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

settlement	dignify	Almighty	haunt	mystical
predecessors	grip	stuffy	heirloom	spear
mock	growl	stab	defeat	

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

At the end of the settlement in a tall green mountain, a middle-aged man stood looking straight at the mountain. His body looks dignified with hands holding prayer beads. His mouth was praising the Almighty. He named Shaykh Subakir. In the past, people were afraid to live here because they would die in fear. Therefore, many people called it Mount Tidar that stands for mati modar.



This place was known to be haunted and mystical. Many of their predecessors who tried to settle in the area around this place ended up dying. Shaykh Subakir's feet continued to step into the forest at the foot of the mountain. Dark, cold and stuffy greeted him. His mouth never stopped praying to the Almighty. The spear he was carrying was tightly gripped. His heirloom spear, named *Kiai Panjang*, the ultimate powerful weapon.

The deeper it got the darker and gloomy the atmosphere became. Suddenly, a formless, loud laugh resounded.

"Who are you? How dare you come here!" exclaimed the voice.

"I am Sheikh Subakir. The king sent me to see you. I'm here to kill you and your men," answered the Shaykh.

"Eradicate me? You can't, hey, little human!" mocked the voice.

"I'm not a coward like you. Show your form and also your men if you are brave!" challenge Sheikh Subakir.

Then, came a growl, a roar and roaring laughter.

"I am *Kiai Semar*, I'm not afraid!" he shouted angrily.

Suddenly, a ringing sound accompanied the appearance of a tall, large figure with a scary face. It also appeared other spirits like *Kuntilanak*, *Genderuwo*, *Banaspati* and others.

"Hey human! I'm *Kiai Semar*. I am the master of this mountain. No one can resist my filial piety. You are just a weak human. You will die if you fight me" said *Kiai Semar*.

"We will see later. Let's go forward!" exclaimed the Master.

Kiai Semar swung the attack right at the Shaykh. However, the sheikh swiftly avoided it. *Kiai Semar* immediately launched his next attack. The movements of the small Shaykh were very agile. The battle went on for a long time. Each has supernatural powers that were hard to beat.

Then, Subakir was standing upright while holding the spear tightly. His mouth read a prayer to the Almighty. Suddenly, he raised the spear high and stabbed it into the ground. A thunderous sound rang over the mountain. A white light seemed to come out of the staff, spread out around him.

Suddenly, "Akhhh... Hot! Hot!" There were screams from *Kiai Semar's* men.

Kiai Semar tried to avoid the white light. However, the light seemed chasing him anywhere. Many of his men died horribly. Kiai Semar was panicked.

"Bakir, I admit defeat. Pull out your spear!" asked Kiai Semar.

"No, Semar. My goal here is to conquer you. I will not draw this spear."

"Akhhh... Hot! Hot!" Kiai Semar began to feel hot.

Finally, he decided to leave the mountain to save himself, followed by all of his remaining men.

Comprehension Questions

1. Which of the following statement is true?
 - A. People who used to live in the mountain died because of fear
 - B. People who used to live in the mountain got eaten by beasts
 - C. People who used to live in the mountain got demolished by the demons
 - D. People who used to live in the mountain moved to another village
 - E. People who used to live in the mountain died because of natural cause

2. The word "conquer" is closest meaning to____
 - A. sit
 - B. move
 - C. stay
 - D. take over
 - E. leave

3. What is the end of this story?
 - A. Kiai Semar has been killed by Sheikh Subakir
 - B. Kiai Semar retreated from the battle
 - C. Sheikh Subakir was killed
 - D. The mountain is destroyed
 - E. Kiai Semar won the battle

4. It is not directly stated from the story, but it can be concluded that____
 - A. Kiai Panjang is a powerful man
 - B. The King's representative in the battle is Subakir

- C. Kiai Semar is afraid of Sheikh's praying words
 - D. Nobody could attack Sheikh Subakir except Kiai Semar
 - E. Kiai Semar was killed by Sheikh Subakir
5. What word in the story that means "right away" ____?
- A. definitely
 - B. immediately
 - C. suddenly
 - D. horribly
 - E. exactly
6. From the first three paragraphs, we agree that Shech Subaki went to the mountain_____.
- A. to open a new place for settlement
 - B. to meet the Genderuwo and Kuntilanak
 - C. to make peace with their enemies
 - D. to help settlers attack their enemies
 - E. to meet Kiai Semar
7. What will probably happened after Semar's leaving_____
- A. Kiai Semar will fight in another battle
 - B. Sheikh Subakir will show his bravery and his sense of humanity
 - C. Sheikh Subaki's friends will leave the battle
 - D. The king will make Sheikh Subakir replace Kiai Semar's position
 - E. Sheikh Subakir replace Kiai Semar's position
8. Find the word in the story that means *at high speed* or *quickly*. _____
9. The environment reacted fierce fully because of Subakir's spear.
TRUE - FALSE
10. Beautiful and divine creature appeared by the challenge of Sheikh Subakir.
YES NO DOES NOT SAY

LEGENDA BATU BELIMBING DITOBOALI BANGKA

Folklore from the Bangka area

Retold by Popon Suwantini

Number of words : 464

FRE Score : 76.7

Learning objectives :

- to analyze narrative text to determine importance using theme, main idea, and supporting details and draw conclusions of informational narrative texts.
- to acquire knowledge of a variety of folklores in some parts of Indonesia.
- to build vocabulary by reading to determine meaning and point of view.

WORDS TO STUDY

flock	miraculous	outbreak	antidote	plague
bond	streak	witness		

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the multiple choice questions by selecting the best choice among the alternative answers. Follow directions to answer the other types of questions

Thousands of swallows flew over the sky in Kampung Toboali. Suddenly someone screamed.

“There is a big stone in the graves of Bang Belim and KoAbing!”

All villagers flocked to the burial place of Bang Belim and KoAbing. Out of nowhere, a giant stone appeared in



the tombs of Bang Belim and KoAbing. What was even more miraculous was it was like a magic fruit healing the inhabitants of the village.

Because it helped treated the villagers, the fruit was given the name star fruit, a combination of the names of the two true friends, Belim and Abing. The giant stone that appeared miraculously was given the same name.

Bang Belim and KoAbing were very instrumental in the village of Toboali. Thanks to their efforts, the villagers were free from a deadly disease outbreak. They were willing to sacrifice their lives to help the villagers.

At that time, a strange disease plague struck the residents of Kampung Toboali.

"Young man. Come over here! Take the antidote for the strange disease of your villagers!" The voice came in Bang Belim and KoAbing's dream.

"Doctor, where should we come?"

"Across the ocean."

Without thinking, the two friends immediately sailed on a boat to find the magic healer. These two friends grew up together and bonded like brothers. The stone seemed to witness the friendship between Bang Belim and KoAbing.

After sailing all day, they managed to find the doctor. The doctor gave them a medicine in the form of a unique fruit. The fruit is streaked, smells good, and when viewed from the top it looks like a star. The doctor allowed Bang Belim and KoAbing to bring as much as they could to heal the inhabitants of their village.

"Remember! One fruit can heal just one person. "

"Thank you very much, Doctor. May God repay your kindness. "

Upon their return to their village, Bang Belim and KoAbing immediately distributed the unique fruit to all villagers. How miraculous! The disease was immediately cured. Only two pieces fruit left. However, there were still residents who have not got it.

Bang Belim and KoAbing gave the last two pieces for a mother and her child. Bang Belim and KoAbing were not helped. Both of them died on the same day. Before dying, the two friends asked that they wanted to be buried together in a place where they both



always enjoyed the beautiful sunset. The villagers fulfilled the last wish of their heroes. Seven days after the two friends were buried, a strange natural phenomenon occurred. The two giant stones were in the graves of Bang Belim and KoAbing. The boat used by Bang Belim and KoAbing to go in search of a powerful healer was also turned into a stone known as Batu Perahu.

Comprehension Questions

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. Bang Belim and KoAbing friendship
 - B. Legend of Star fruit Stone
 - C. Disease in Toboali
 - D. A Magic Doctor
 - E. A big stone in the graves of Bang Belim and Ko Abing

2. Based on the story, where is Kampung Toboali?
 - A. Near seashore
 - B. In the middle of a forest
 - C. At riverside
 - D. On a hill
 - E. Near a river

3. What causes the dead of Bang Belim and KoAbing?
 - A. The doctor's cure
 - B. Star fruit
 - C. Drown in the sea
 - D. The disease
 - E. Drown in the ocean

4. What does the word "swallows" mean in the passage?
 - A. Tides
 - B. Birds
 - C. Beach
 - D. Waves
 - E. Well

5. Since when have Bang Belim and KoAbing been friends?
- A. Since they were child
 - B. Since the disease came
 - C. Since they went to the magic doctor
 - D. Since they found the magic fruit
 - E. Since they were born
6. Why did they give the last two fruits for a mother and a child?
- A. to get people's attention
 - B. because the fruit is poisoned
 - C. to sacrifice themselves for the people of Toboali
 - D. to fulfill the magic doctor's request
 - E. to make money
7. What did the villagers think of Bang Belim and KoAbing?
- A. They are the disease carrier
 - B. They are the hero of Kampung Toboali
 - C. They are liars
 - D. They are just two ordinary people in Kampung Toboali
 - E. They are the heroes
8. Batu Perahu was named for Bang Belim and KoAbing's cemetery.
TRUE - FALSE
9. Find the word in the story that has the opposite meaning of *tiny*. ___
10. According to the passage the doctor can only heal one person per day.
YES NO DOES NOT SAY

GLOSSARY

The following words alphabetically arranged in the glossary pages are compiled from the reading texts on descriptive, report and narrative. The words with phonetics transcription are accompanied with few definitions from one or two entries in Merriam-Webster dictionary online. Some words are attached with examples of sentences from the dictionary with few changes and from the authors of their own. Most of the words are low frequency and academic words that can increase learners' vocabulary stocks in particular and help them understand the texts in general.

A

Access ['æksɛs] (noun) - the act of approaching or entering; "he gained access to the building".

Accidentally [ˌæksɪ'den'təli] by chance, accidentally, circumstantially, unexpectedly (adverb) - without advance planning; "they met accidentally".

Accommodation (noun) - the act of providing something (lodging or seat or food) to meet a need.

Accompanied /ə'kʌmpənid/ (adjective) Accompanied Accompanying Accompany / ə'kʌmpəniŋ / / ə'kʌmpəni / (verb) - having accompaniment or companions or escort; "there were lone gentlemen and gentlemen accompanied by their wives".

Accumulation [ə'kyu myə'leɪʃən] (noun) - an increase by natural growth or addition.

Add /æd / (verb) - make an addition (to); join or combine or unite with others.

Affordable [ə'fɔr də bəl] (adjective) - low-cost, low-priced, affordable- that you have the financial means for; "low-cost housing"

Against /ə'genst/ , /ə'gɛnst/ (preposition) People usually struggle hard for justice and against injustice.

Agile (adjective) - moving quickly and lightly. "the little baby looked agile when he walked"

Alleged \ ə-'leɪd , -'le-jəd \ (adjective) - the Mesa County clerk now under investigation by the FBI and others for her *alleged* involvement in a security breach of the county's election system last year.

Almighty / ɔl'maɪ ti / (adjective) - having unlimited power.

Altitude (noun) - elevation especially above sea level or above the earth's surface; "the altitude gave her a headache".

Annually / 'æn yu ə li /, yearly, every year, each year (adverb) - without missing a year; "they travel to China annually"

Antidote ['æn tɪ,dout] counterpoison (noun) - a remedy that stops or controls the effects of a poison.

Approached come near (verb) - move towards; "We were approaching our destination".

Area /'eriə/ (noun) areas ['eriəz] - a particular geographical region of indefinite boundary.

Arrive at / ə'raɪv æt / "the train had already left when we arrived at the station"

Ash ['æʃ] (noun) - the residue that remains when something is burned

Astonish / ə'stɒn ɪʃ / (verb) amaze, astonish, astound - affect with wonder; "Your ability to speak six languages amazes me!"

Attain / ə'teɪn / (verb) to reach as an end : gain, achieve "My old car can attain a top speed of 120 mph on a toll road"

Aura / 'ɔr ə / (noun) a distinctive atmosphere surrounding a given source

Available / ə'veɪ lə bəl / (adjective) - obtainable or accessible and ready for use or service; "kept a fire extinguisher available"

B

Barrages [bə'rɑ:ʒɪz] (verb) - address with continuously or persistently, as if with a barrage

Bathing (noun) - immersing the body in water or sunshine

Battle /'bætəl/ (noun) - an open clash between two opposing groups (or individuals)

Bead / bid / (noun) - several beads threaded together on a string

Blast (verb) - make a strident sound; "She tended to blast when speaking into a microphone"

Blessing /'blesɪŋ / (noun) - the formal act of approving; "he gave the project his blessing";

Bodyguards ['bɒd ɪ,gɑ:d] bodyguard, escort (noun) - someone who escorts and protects a prominent person.

Bonded ['bɒn dɪd] (verb) - create social or emotional ties; "The grandparents want to bond with the child"

Brave \ 'brāv \ (adjective) - having or showing mental or moral strength to face danger, fear, or difficulty : having or showing courage "The little boy was so brave to feed the elephant at the zoo."

Break /breɪk/ (verb) broke – broken "The child threw the stone through the window and broke it"

Bridge (noun) - a structure that allows people or vehicles to cross an obstacle such as a river or canal or railway etc.

Build /bɪld/ (verb) - make by combining materials and parts provincial, built (adjective) - of or associated with a province; "provincial government"

C

Cane /keɪn/ (noun) - a stick that people can lean on to help them walk.

Cape (noun) - a strip of land projecting into a body of water.

Challenge /'tʃæləndʒ / (noun) - a demanding or stimulating situation; "they reacted irrationally to the challenge of Russian power".

Chant /tʃænt/ chanted /tʃæntəd/ intone (verb) - utter monotonously and repetitively and rhythmically; "The students chanted the same slogan over and over again".

Chanting /'tʃæntɪŋ/ (noun) - the act of singing in a monotonous tone.

Charm/ tʃɑːm / (noun) - attractiveness that interests or pleases or stimulates.

Choppy \ 'chä-pē \ (adj) -

aperiodic, casual, catchy, discontinuous, episodic (episodical), erratic, fitfulintermittent, irregular, occasional, spasmodic, spastic, sporadic, spotty, unsteady –

Classified /'klæsəfaɪd/or/'klæsɪfaɪd/((adjective) - arranged into classes

Comply , follow , abide by (verb) - act in accordance with someone's rules, commands, or wishes; "He complied with my instructions"; "You must comply or else!"; "Follow these simple rules"; "abide by the rules"

Comprehend /,kɑːmpri'hend/ (verb) to grasp the nature, significance, or meaning of "The students should comprehend the whole lectures during the term"

Concubine (n) - \ 'kän-kyü-,bīn , 'kän-, -kyü- \ - doxy (also doxie), mistress, other woman - Or maybe the porcupine knows about the skunk and the *concubine* and just doesn't care?

Cone ['koun] (noun) - a shape whose base is a circle and whose sides taper up to a point - a shape whose base is a circle and whose sides taper up to a point.

Confess (verb) - \ kən-'fes \ - admit, cop (to) [slang], fess (up), own (up) - They *confessed* after being questioned for not submitting the assignment on time.

Confront / kən'frʌnt / (verb). "They confronted the demonstrators on the street"

Contemplate (verb) - look at thoughtfully; observe deep in thought.

Contractor (noun) - someone (a person or firm) who contracts to build things.

Contrast , counterpoint (verb) - to show differences when compared; be different; "the students contrast considerably in their artistic abilities"

Contributed [kən'trɪbjʊtɪd] (verb) - contribute to some cause

Convince \ kən-'vɪn(t)s \ (verb) - argue, bring, bring around, convert, gain, get, induce, move, persuade, prevail (on or upon), satisfy, talk (into), win (over) ; " He *convinced* me that the story was true."

Cover /'kʌvər/ (verb) - include in scope; include as part of something broader.

Crater ['kreɪtər] (noun) - a bowl-shaped geological formation at the top of a volcano

Create / kri'eɪt / (verb) - bring into existence; "The company was created 25 years ago"

Creepy , creepy-crawly (adjective) - causing a sensation as of things crawling on your skin; "a creepy story"; "I had a creepy-crawly feeling"

Crisp /krɪsp/ (noun) - a thin crisp slice of potato fried in deep fat

Crouch \ 'kraʊtʃ \ (verb) - couch, huddle, hunch, hunker (down), scrunch, squat, squinch ; "She *crouched* down, trying to get a closer look at the spider".

Curious \ 'kyʊr-ē-əs , 'kyər- \ (adjective) - having a desire to learn or know more about something or someone "The cat was naturally curious about its new place." inquisitive, nosy (or nosey), prying, snoopy - They were *curious* to find out who won the game.

Curse (noun) - something causes misery or death; "We heard them utter a curse before the microphone was shut off."

D

Darkened /'darkənd/ /'dɑ:kənd/ (adjective) darken (verb)- become or made dark

by lack of light; "a darkened house"; "they will darken the theater soon"

Decend \ di-'send , dē- \ (v) - decline, dip, drop, fall, plunge, sink - Wait for the elevator to *descend*.

Definitely (adverb) - without question and beyond doubt "The smart student gave definitely correct answers on Algebra quiz."

Designer (noun) - someone who creates plans to be used in making something (such as buildings).

Detain [dɪ'teɪn] (verb) - deprive of freedom; take into confinement

Distinctive [dɪ'stɪŋktɪv] (adjective) - of a feature that helps to distinguish a person or thing; "Jerusalem has a distinctive Middle East flavor"

Distributed [dɪ'strɪb yut] (adjective) - spread out or scattered about or divided up.

Diverse (adjective) - distinctly dissimilar or unlike; "celebrities as diverse as Bob Hope and Bob Dylan".

Dough [/'dou/] (noun) - a flour mixture stiff enough to knead or roll

Drifting (noun) - aimless wandering from place to place.

E

Eliminate (verb) - remove (an unknown variable) from two or more equations.

eliminate , get rid of , do away with (verb) - terminate or take out; "*Let's eliminate the course on Psycholinguistics*"

Embrace/ɪm'breɪs/ Embraced= /ɪm'breɪsəd/ (noun)-the state of taking in or encircling;"an island in the embrace of the sea".

Emits/ ɪ'mɪts / (noun) - a building or place that provides a particular service or is used for a particular industry.

Encompass /ɪn'kʌmpəs/ to include (something) as a part "My interests *encompass* [=cover, include] a broad range of topics." to cover or surround (an area) . " The district *encompasses* most of the downtown area

Enlarged [ɛn'lɑrdʒ] (adjective) - larger than normal; "enlarged joints" "

Entrust , trust , confide , commit / ɛn'trʌst / (verb) - confer a trust upon; "The messenger was entrusted with the general's secret"; "I commit my soul to God"

Equip / ɪ'kwɪp / (verb) - provide with (something) usually for a specific purpose; "The expedition was equipped with proper clothing, food, and other necessities".

Equipment /r'kwɪpmənt/ (noun) - an instrumentality needed for an undertaking or to perform a service

Equipped /r'kwɪp/ (verb) - provide with (something) usually for a specific purpose

Eradicate , wipe out , decimate , carry off / r'ræd ɪ,kert / (verb) - kill in large numbers; "the plague wiped out an entire population"

Escort (verb) - accompany as an escort; "She asked her older brother to escort her to the ball" see , "I'll see you to the door"

Even ['i:vən] (adverb) - used as an intensive especially to indicate something unexpected; "even an idiot knows that"

Exclaim / ɪk'skleɪm / (verb) - state or announce; "'I am not a Communist,' he exclaimed"

Exhaustion / ɪg'zɔs tʃən / (noun) - extreme fatigue debilitation , enervation , enfeeblement.

Exist (verb) - have an existence. " A public library should exist in every sub-district in Indonesia."

F

Facilities (noun) - a building or place that provides a particular service or is used for a particular industry

Facilities / fə'sɪl ɪ ti / (noun) - a building or place that provides a particular service or is used for a particular industry .

Facility , installation (noun) - a building or place that provides a particular service or is used for a particular industry; "the assembly plant is an enormous facility"

Fate / feɪt / (noun) - an event (or a course of events) that will inevitably happen in the future.

Fear \ 'fɪr \ (noun)

alarm (also alarum), anxiety, dread, fearfulness, fright, horror, panic, scare, terror, trepidation ; "He was trembling with *fear*."

Features / 'fi tʃərs / (verb) - have as a feature; "This restaurant features the most famous chefs in France"

Feel / fi / (verb) **feeling** (noun) - an intuitive understanding of something; "he had a great feeling for music" **felt** / felt / -undergo an emotional sensation; "She felt resentful"; "He felt regret"

Finally /'fainəli/ (adverb) - after a long period of time or an especially long delay; "at length they arrived".

Find (verb) - make a discovery, make a new finding.

Floating/'flaʊtɪŋ / (adjective) - borne up by or suspended in a liquid; "the ship is still floating"; "floating logs"; "floating seaweed"

Flock \ 'fläk \ (noun) - army, bike [chiefly Scottish], cram, crowd, crush, drove, herd, horde, host, legion, mass, mob, multitude, press, rout, scrum, swarm, throng

Foam /fəʊm//foum/ (noun) - a mass of small bubbles formed in or on a liquid; "the beer had a thick head of foam."

Forward /'fɔrwərd / (adverb) - at or to or toward the front; "he faced forward"; "step forward"

Found[faʊnd] (adjective) - come upon unexpectedly or after searching; "found art"; "the lost-and-found department".

Foundation (noun) - the basis on which something is grounded; "there is little foundation for his objections".

Fragrance /'freɪgrəns/ /'freɪgrəns/ Fragrance aroma , fragrance , perfume , scent (noun) - a distinctive odor that is pleasant.

Fund (noun) - a financial institution that sells shares to individuals and invests in securities issued by other companies.

G

Gain / geɪn / to acquire or get possession of usually by industry, merit, or craft; to win in competition or conflict "The soldiers have gained the battle twice during the year"

Gazing gaze / geɪzɪŋ / / geɪz stare (verb) - look at with fixed eyes; "The students stared at the teacher with amazement"

Given ['gɪv ən] (adjective) - having possession delivered or transferred without compensation.

Gloomy / 'glu mi / (adjective) - characterized by hopelessness; filled with gloom; "gloomy at the thought of what he had to face"; "gloomy predictions"; "a gloomy silence"; "took a grim view of the economy"; "the darkening mood"

Goal /gəʊl/ (noun) - the place designated as the end (as of a race or journey).

Goiter (noun) - \ 'gôî-tər \ - Iodine was originally added to salt to reduce the incidence of a *goiter*.

Ground /graʊnd/ Pull /pʊl/ ground (noun) - material in the top layer of the surface of the earth in which plants can grow (especially with reference to its quality or use)

Growl , growling (noun) - the sound of growling (as made by animals).

H

Harden ['hɑːdn] indurate (verb) - become hard or harder; "The wax hardened"

Hardening ['hɑːdnɪŋ] (noun) - the act of making something harder (firmer or tighter or more compact)

Hatred \ 'hā-trəd \ (noun) -

abhorrence, abomination, detestation, execration, hate, loathing ; "He had an irrational fear and *hatred* of foreigners."

Hatched /hætʃt/(adjective)-produced from an egg

Heirloom \ 'er-,lüm \ (noun) - ;" Landscaped gardens provide beds for growing native wildflowers or *heirloom* tomatoes."

Highest ['haɪəst] (adjective) - greater than normal in degree or intensity or amount; "a high temperature"

Hit = / hɪt / to touch (something or someone) in a forceful or violent way after moving at a high speed "The farmer hit the *traditional gentong* to chase the monkeys away"

Hoarse (adjective) - \ 'hɔːs \ -

coarse, croaking, croaky, grating, gravel, gravelly, gruff, husky, raspingraspy, rusty, sc ratchy, throaty - She could only speak in a *hoarse* whisper.

Horrible \ 'hɔːr-ə-bəl , 'hɑːr- \ (adjective) -

appalling, atrocious, awful, dreadful, frightful, ghastly, grisly, gruesome (also grewso me), hideous, horrendous, horrid, horrific, horrifying, lurid, macabre, monstrous, nig htmare, nightmarish, shocking, terrible, terrific ; "He suffered a *horrible* death."

Humble/'hʌmbəl/ /'hʌmbl/ (adjective) - marked by meekness or modesty; not arrogant or prideful; "a humble apology" - suffering from physical injury especially that suffered in battle

Humid (adj) - \ 'hyü-məd , 'yü- \ - damp, muggy, sticky, sultry - the air was so *humid* that our beach towels hanging on the line never really got dry.

I

Immensely (adverb) - to an exceedingly great extent or degree; "He had vastly overestimated his resources"; "was immensely more important to the project as a scientist than as an administrator"

Implement /'ɪmplɪmənt/ (verb) - apply in a manner consistent with its purpose or design

Imprison [ɪm'prɪzn] (verb) - confine as if in a prison; "His daughters are virtually imprisoned in their own house; he does not let them go out without a chaperone"

Incarnation (noun) - \ ,ɪn-(,)kär-'nā-shən \ -

abstract, avatar, embodier, embodiment, epitome, externalization, genius - she is the very *incarnation* of grace and tactfulness

Incense \ 'ɪn-,sen(t)s \ (noun) -

aroma, attar (also otto), balm, bouquet, fragrance, fragranciness, perfumeredolence, scent, spice - the heavenly *incense* of spring flowers

Incident (noun) - a single distinct event.

Inhabitant \ ɪn-'ha-bə-tənt \ (noun) -

denizen, dweller, habitant, inhabiter, occupant, resident, resider, tenant ;
" the *inhabitants* of the town don't like the tourists."

Intelligence / ɪn'tel ɪ dʒəns / (noun) - the ability to comprehend; to understand and profit from experience.

Intercept / ɪn tər'sept / (verb) [block](#), [interdict](#), [pick off](#) Detectives have already intercepted his words in his Instagram".

Intone /ɪn'təʊn/ (verb) to utter in musical or prolonged tones : recite in singing tones or in a monotone

K

Knight (noun) - originally a person of noble birth trained to arms and chivalry.

L

Labor ['leɪbə] (noun) - a social class comprising those who do manual labor or work for wages; "there is a shortage of skilled labor in this field"

Lament (verb) - \ læ-'ment \ - bemoan, bewail, deplore, grieve (for), mourn, wail (for) - She *lamented* over the loss of her best friend.

Levels /'lev əl / (noun) - a position on a scale of intensity or amount or quality.

Likewise ['laɪkwəɪz] (adverb) - in like or similar manner; "some people have little power to do good, and have likewise little strength to resist evil"

Limp (verb) - \ 'lɪmp \ - halt, hobble - The dog was *limping* slightly.

Living /'lɪvɪŋ/(adjective)-dwelling or in habiting;often Used in combination;"livingquarters";"tree-living animals"

Located ['lou keɪtɪd] placed, set, situated (adjective) - situated in a particular spot or position; "valuable centrally located urban land"; "strategically placed artillery"; "a house set on a hilltop"; "nicely situated on a quiet riverbank"

Location [lou'keɪ fən] (noun) - a point or extent in space - a determination of the place where something is.

Lodging (noun) - the state or quality of being lodged or fixed even temporarily; "the lodgment of the balloon in the tree".

Low/ləʊ/ (adjective) - literal meanings; being at or having a relatively small elevation or upward extension; "low ceilings"; "low clouds"

M

Mainland /'mem,lænd/ (noun) - the main land mass of a country or continent; as distinguished from an island or peninsula.

Maintain (verb) - \ mæn-'tān , mən- \ - conserve, keep up, preserve, save - He has found it difficult to *maintain* a healthy weight.

Man[mæn] (noun) - an adult male person who has a manly character (virile and courageous competent); "the army will make a man of you"

Mandated /'mændə,tɪd/ (verb) - assign under a mandate; "mandate a colony- the recipient of a mandate **Mandatory** /'mændə,tɔ:ri/ (noun)

Mast /mæst/ (noun) - any sturdy upright pole (verb) to furnish with a mast

Maximum /'mæksɪmə/ (noun) - upper limit - the largest possible quantity.

Meet / mit / met/ mɛt / (verb) - get together socially or for a specific purpose

Meters meter (noun) - the basic unit of length adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites (approximately 1.094 yards)

Midst (noun) *Midst* = / mɪdst / - the location of something surrounded by other things; "in the midst of the crowd"

Mine (noun) - excavation in the earth from which ores and minerals are extracted

Minute /'mɪnɪt/ (noun) - a unit of time equal to 60 seconds or 1/60th of an hour; "he ran a 4 minute mile"

Mock / mɒk / (verb) - treat with contempt; "The new constitution mocks all democratic principles" - imitate with mockery and derision; "The children mocked their handicapped classmate"

Modify [/'mɒdɪfaɪ/] (verb) - make less severe or harsh or extreme; "please modify this letter to make it more polite".

Moral ['mɔ:rəl] (adjective) lesson - the significance of a story or event; "the moral of the story is to love the neighbor"

Mystical / 'mɪs tɪ kəl / (adjective) - relating to or characteristic of mysticism; "mystical religion"

N

Narrow (adjective) - not wide; "a narrow bridge"; "a narrow line across the page"

Native ['neɪtɪv] (noun) - a person who was born in a particular place; an indigenous person

Nickname /'nɪkneɪm/ (noun) - a descriptive name for a place or thing; "the nickname for the U.S. Constitution is 'Old Ironsides'"

Normal (adjective) - being approximately average or within certain limits in e.g. intelligence and development; "a perfectly normal child"; "of normal intelligence"; "the most normal person I've ever met"

Nostalgia [nɒ'stæl dʒə] (noun) - longing for something past.

O

Occurred [ə'kɜ:d] (verb) - to be found to exist; "precious stones occur in a large area in Brazil"

Only ['əʊnli] merely , simply , just , only , but (adverb) - and nothing more; "I was merely asking";

Options /'ɒpʃənz/ Options alternative , choice (noun) - one of a number of things from which only one can be chosen; "what option did I have?"

Overheard (verb) - hear, usually without the knowledge of the speakers; "We overheard the conversation at the next table"

P

Paddle /'pædl/ /'pædəl/ (verb) - propel with a paddle; "paddle your own canoe"

Part/ part / (noun) - something less than the whole of a human artifact

Partner (noun) - an associate who works with others toward a common goal; "the musician and the librettist were collaborators"

Peak ['pik] (noun) - the top point of a mountain or hill -"the view from the peak was magnificent"

Perfect /pər'fekt/ (adjective) - being complete of its kind and without defect or blemish; "a perfect circle"; "a perfect reproduction"

Period (noun) - an amount of time; "a time period of 30 years"

Phenomenon (noun) - any state or process known through the senses rather than by intuition or reasoning
phenomenon (noun) - a remarkable development
[fi'nɒm,nɒn]

Pick (verb) - select carefully from a group; "She finally picked her successor"

Picturesque (adjective) - suggesting or suitable for a picture; pretty as a picture; "a picturesque village"

Pieces [/'pi:z/] (noun) - a separate part of a whole; "an important piece of the evidence"
Pieces (verb) - to join or unite the pieces of; "patch the skirt"

Pier/ piər / (noun) - a platform built out from the shore into the water and supported by piles; provides access to ships and boats.

Plague, pestilence, pest (noun) - any epidemic disease with a high death rate [pleɪg]

Plantation ['plæntɪʃən] (noun) - an estate where cash crops are grown on a large scale (especially in tropical areas)

Position (noun) - the place where something or someone is, often in relation to other things:
Well, I've found our position on the map if you want to see where we are. [pə'ziʃən]

Power /'paʊər/ (noun) - possession of the qualities (especially mental qualities) required to do something or get something done; "danger heightened his powers of discrimination"

Predecessors /'prɛd ə,ses ə/ (noun) - one who precedes you in time (as in holding a position or office).

Predict (verb) [pri-'dikt]- **predicted** (adjective) known beforehand. "The man predicted to get A in algebra"

Presidency , presidential term , administration (noun) - the tenure of a president; "things were quiet during the Eisenhower administration"

Provincial [prə'vɪn ʃəl] (adjective) - of or associated with a province; "provincial government"

Provocative[prə'vɔ:kətɪv] (adjective) - serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; stimulating discussion or exciting controversy; "a provocative remark"

Pull draw, force (verb) - cause to move by pulling; "draw a wagon"; "pull a sled".

Pulled (adjective) - drawn toward the source of the force; "this exercise must be done with the arms pulled back"

Puppet (noun) - a doll with a hollow head of a person or animal and a cloth body; intended to fit over the hand and be manipulated with the fingers.

R

Raise/reiz/ (verb) - raise the level or amount of something - raise from a lower to a higher position; "Raise your hands"; "Lift a load"

Range ['æɪndʒ],, mountain range , range of mountains , chain , mountain chain , chain of mountains (noun) - a series of hills or mountains; "the valley was between two ranges of hills"; "the plains lay just beyond the mountain range"

Reach [ritʃ] (verb) - reach a destination - Reach make , attain , hit , arrive at , gain (verb) - reach a destination, either real or abstract; "We hit Detroit by noon"; "The water reached the doorstep".

Reassure (verb) - \ ,rē-ə-'shūr \ - assure, cheer, comfort, console, solace, soothe - I tried to *reassure* myself that the children were safe.

Recover (verb) - get or find back; recover the use of; to bring back to normal position or condition " Because of government policy, the economy of the country has not recovered yet."

Recovering (adjective) - returning to health after illness or debility

Recovery (noun) - return to an original state; "the recovery of the forest after the fire was surprisingly rapid"

Refreshing (adjective) - pleasantly new or different; "common sense of a most refreshing sort"

Residents , occupant , occupier (noun) - someone who lives at a particular place for a prolonged period or who was born there

Region (noun) - a large indefinite location on the surface of the Earth; "penguins inhabit the polar regions".

Regret [rɪ'grɛt] (verb) - feel sad about the loss or absence of; "Don't ever regret later when you do not follow directions."

Regretted repent, regret, rue (verb) - feel remorse for; feel sorry for; be contrite about

Reject = /rɪ'dʒɛkt / rejected -rejected (verb) to refuse to accept, consider, submit to, take for some purpose, or use; "the committee rejected his proposal on social fundraising"

Relax / rɪ'læks / (verb) - become less tense, rest, or take one's ease; "He relaxed in the hot tub"

Relaxation (noun) - a feeling of refreshing tranquility and an absence of tension or worry; "the easiness we feel when sleeping"

Relaxation / ,rɪ læk'seɪʃən / (noun) "the family likes to play the music for relaxation in the late evening on weekends."

Removed /rɪ'mu:v/ (verb) - remove something concrete, as by lifting, pushing, or taking off, or remove something abstract

Required (verb) - consider obligatory; request and expect; "We require our secretary to be on time"; "Aren't we asking too much of these children?"; "I expect my students to arrive in time for their lessons"

Resemble [/ɪ'zɛmbəl, ɪ'zɛmbəl/] (verb) - appear like; be similar or bear a likeness to; "She resembles her mother very much".

Resident / 'rɛz ɪ dənt / - Resident occupant, occupier (noun) - someone who lives at a particular place for a prolonged period or who was born there

Resort /rɪ'zɔ:t/(noun)-a frequently visited Place- a hotel located in a resort area.

Retainer (noun) - a person working in the service of another (especially in the household).

Revolutionary [revə'lu:ʃənəri] (noun) - a radical supporter of political or social revolution

Rim / rɪm / (noun) the outer often curved or circular edge or border of something
"There were chips on the rim of the plate." (verb) to run around the rim of

Roar, roaring /'rɔ:riŋ/ (noun) - a deep prolonged loud noise

Role ['ɹoʊl] (noun) - the actions and activities assigned to or required or expected of a person or group

S

Sacrifice \ 'sa-krə-,fɪs also -fəs or -,fɪz \ (noun) - immolation, offering, victim ; "The war required everyone to make *sacrifices*." sacrifice (verb) to offer as a sacrifice; to suffer loss of, give up, renounce, injure, or destroy especially for an ideal, belief, or end

Scare, (verb) frighten , fright , scare , affright - cause fear in; "The stranger who hangs around the building frightens me"

Scared frightened , scared (adjective) - made afraid; "the frightened child covered in the corner"; "too shocked and scared to move"

Settlement \ 'se-tʰl-mənt \ (noun) -

accord, agreement, bargain, compact, contract, convention, covenant,

deal, disposition, pact, understanding ; " I got the house in the divorce *settlement*."

Shelter['ʃɛl tər] (noun) - temporary housing for homeless or displaced persons- temporary housing for homeless or displaced persons Harden , indurate (verb) - become hard or harder; "The wax hardened"

Ship/ʃɪp/(noun)-a vessel that carries passengers or freight

Shipment , consignment (noun) - goods carried by a large vehicle dispatch , dispatch , shipment (noun) - the act of sending off something

Shorter ['ʃɔr tər] short (adjective) - (primarily spatial sense) having little length or lacking in length; "short skirts"; "short hair"

Shorter short (adjective) - (primarily spatial sense) having little length or lacking in length; "short skirts"; "short hair"

Shrimps / ʃrɪmps / (noun) - small slenderbodied chiefly marine decapod crustaceans with a long tail and single pair of pincers; many species are edible

Siblings sibling , sib (noun) - a person's brother or sister

Significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt] (adjective) - too closely correlated to be attributed to chance and therefore indicating a systematic relation; "the interaction effect is significant at the .01 level"; "no significant difference was found"

Sites (noun) - the piece of land on which something is located (or is to be located)

Sneak , mouse , creep , pussyfoot (verb) - to go stealthily or furtively; "..stead of sneaking around spying on the neighbor's house"

Speed /spi:d/ , velocity (noun) - distance travelled per unit time

Spouse / spaus / (noun) - a person's partner in marriage

Sprinkle [/'sprɪŋkəl /] (verb) - distribute loosely; "He sprinkled the powder on the table.

Stimulated stimulate ['stɪmjələɪt] , excite [ɪk'saɪr] (verb) - act as a stimulant; "The book stimulated her imagination";

Storm /stɔ:m/ /stɔ:m/ (noun) - a violent weather condition with winds 64-72 knots (11 on the Beaufort scale) and precipitation and thunder and lightning

Storm Striking ['straɪ kɪŋ] strike, impinge on, run into, collide with (verb) - hit against; come into sudden contact with

Strolling stroll [strəʊl] , saunter (verb) - walk leisurely and with no apparent aim

Submission / səb'mɪʃən / (noun)

[compliance](#), [conformity](#), [obedience](#), [subordination](#)

"If there is no submission of your assignment, your final score will not be issued."

Supernatural (adj) - \ ,sü-pər-'na-chə-rəl , -'nach-rəl \ -

metaphysical, otherworldly, paranormal, preternatural, transcendent, transcendental , unearthly - believes in ghosts, guardian angels, and other *supernatural* beings

Symbol (noun) - an arbitrary sign (written or printed) that has acquired a conventional significance.

T

Target ['tar ɡɪt] (noun) - a reference point to shoot at; "his arrow hit the mark"

Tedious/'ti:diəs/ (adjective) - so lacking in interest as to cause mental weariness

Temporarily['tɛmpərəri] (adverb) - for a limited time only; not permanently; "he will work here temporarily"; "he was brought out of retirement temporarily"; "a power failure temporarily darkened the town"

Tense (adjective) - in or of a state of physical or nervous tension

Term [/'tɜ:m/] (noun) - a word or expression used for some particular thing; "he learned many medical terms"

Terms /tɜ:rmz/ (noun)- the amount of money needed to purchase something; "the price of gasoline"; "he got his new car on excellent terms"; "how much is the damage?"

Threatened (adj) - \ 'thre-t^ənd \ - Authorities confirmed the blaze has destroyed three homes and two outbuildings, while roughly 100 residences remain *threatened*.

Tiring /'taɪərɪŋ/ (verb) - get tired of something or somebody.

Tombs grave , tomb (noun) - a place for the burial of a corpse (especially beneath the ground and marked by a tombstone); "he put flowers on his mother's grave" [tu:mz greɪv]

Torture ['tɔ:rtʃər] (noun) - intense feelings of suffering; acute mental or physical pain

Traditional / trə'dɪʃ ə nl / (adjective) - consisting of or derived from tradition; "traditional history"; "traditional morality"

Traffic /'træfɪk/ (noun) - the aggregation of things (pedestrians or vehicles) coming and going in a particular locality during a specified period of time.

Transit /'trænsɪt/(verb)-make a passage or journey from one place to another

Transport (verb) – take something from one place to another by means of a vehicle, aircraft, or ship. "the bulk of freight traffic was transported by truck" ['trænspɔ:t].

Transportation [træns pər'teɪ ʃən] (noun) - a facility consisting of the means and equipment necessary for the movement of passengers or goods.

U

Ultimate /'ʌltəmət/ (noun) - the finest or most superior quality of its kind.

Uneasy (adjective) - lacking a sense of security or affording no ease or reassurance; "farmers were uneasy until rain finally came"

Unique (adjective) - radically distinctive and without equal - Unique alone, unique , unequaled , unequalled , unparalleled (adjective) - radically distinctive and without equal; "he is alone in the field of microbiology";

Unspoiled /ʌn'spɔɪlt / /,ʌn'spɔɪld/ (adjective) - not decayed or decomposed

Upright (adjective) - in a vertical position; not sloping; "an upright post"

V

Variant (adjective) - differing from a norm or standard

Variant [/v'eə.ɪənt/] (noun) - an event that departs from expectations.

Vehicle ['vi ɪ kəl] (noun) - a conveyance that transports people or objects.

Velocity/və'li:səti/ (noun) - distance travelled per unit time

Vessel /'vesl/ (noun) - an object used as a container (especially for liquids)

Venomous \ 've-nə-məs \ (adjective) -

envenomed, poison, poisoned, poisonous, toxic ; "The cobra is a *venomous* snake"

Violate,violated /'vaɪələt/ /'vaɪələtəd/ (verb) **Violation** /,vaɪə'leɪʃn/ (noun)

Volcano (noun) - a fissure in the earth's crust (or in the surface of some other planet) through which molten lava and gases erupt.

W

Wanted['wʌntəd] (adjective) - desired or wished for or sought; "couldn't keep her eyes off the wanted toy"

Waterfall ['wɔ tər,fɔl] (noun) - a steep descent of the water of a river.

Weep \ 'wēp \ (verb) - bleed, exude, ooze, percolate, seep, strain, sweat, transude ; "She sat down and *wept*."

Well-kept (adjective) - kept in good condition

Withstand /wɪð'stænd/ /wɪθ'stænd/ (verb) - stand up or offer resistance to somebody or something

Witness \ 'wit-nəs \ (noun) - attest, authenticate, avouch, certify, testify (to), vouch (for) - The defense called its first *witness* to the stand.

Wrap , wrap up /ræp/ (verb) - arrange or fold as a cover or protection

Wrap Wrapped (adjective) - enclosed securely in a covering of paper or the like.

About the Authors



Muslih Hambali, born in a small village, Kayuara, located in the area of an eastern coast of Ogan Komering Ilir, about 120 km from Palembang has a motto “*home sweet home*” and loves nature and environment very much. Enjoying nature makes him become nearer and nearer to the only one God, Allah SWT, and learn something valuable from his environment.

He got his first undergraduate degree (Drs.) in English Education from Faculty of Teacher Training Sriwijaya University in 1983 and Diploma degree in TESL (Dip.TESL) from Victoria University of Wellington, N.Z. He obtained his Master’s degree (MLIS) from University of Western Ontario Canada in 1993.

As a senior lecturer at the English Study Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of Sriwijaya University he has been to overseas disseminating his research findings as a speaker in Cyprus, Iran, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia and different parts of Indonesia such as Surabaya, Yogyakarta, Padang and Medan. Besides as a lecturer, he used to be a rectorate staff of Sriwijaya University from 1999 up to 2007, a member of Internal Monitoring and Evaluation of Sriwijaya University now called Quality Assurance Unit of Sriwijaya University, and the head of Language Laboratorium of Graduate School of Sriwijaya University from 2007 up to 2013 conducting successful EAP course in cooperation with Indonesian National Development Planning (BAPPENAS). Since the last few years he has been active in teaching English grammar, morphology and syntax to the undergraduate students of English Study Program of Faculty of Teacher Training Sriwijaya University.



Soni Mirizon, M.A., Ed.D. is a senior lecturer of English Education at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University. He completed his Undergraduate degree (Drs.) majoring in Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) at Sriwijaya University in 1991. He got his Master’s degree (M.A.) in Applied Linguistics from University of Essex, United Kingdom in 1999 and his subsequent degree, Doctor of Education (Ed.D.) in English Learning and Instruction from Flinders University, Australia in 2015.

He has been teaching at the university since 1991. In addition to teaching and doing community services, he has also been active in conducting research in Indonesia and overseas. His research interest is in applied linguistics and

education (English Medium Instruction, bilingual/multilingual education, language instruction, and assessment in education) focusing on the secondary to higher education in Indonesia and other countries.

He involves in some research schemes such as the National Collaborative Research with universities in Indonesia and the International Collaborative Research with Cairo University, Egypt and Omdurman Islamic University, Sudan. He disseminated his research findings as a speaker in different conferences held in some different places in Indonesia and overseas such as in Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Makassar, Medan, Padang Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Japan, and Australia. He has been involved in some management positions at the faculty during his employment. Since 2019 he serves as the Head of the Master's Program in Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University.



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